MORNING EDITION

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TOJO STRESSES NAVY SOCIETY'S VITAL MISSION

Congratulations Also Extended On Occasion of 25th Anniversary

PAST EFFORTS PRAISED

Determination to Crush Foes In Unity With Other Axis Powers Reaffirmed

Emphasizing how unflinchingly Japan is fighting the United States and Britain with strong determination to crush these enemies in cooperation with Germany, Italy and their allied nations, Premier General Hideki Tojo delivered a message to the attendants of a ceremony marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Navy Society, which was held in the presence of His Imperial Highness Fleet Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Patron, on Saturday afternoon.

The Navy Society was founded in 1917 and since then it has been devoting itself to the tasks of inspiring of seafaring spirit, of perfecting coastal defense and of developing marine undertakings. The day's function was attended by about 400 leading members at the Hibiya Public Hall. It is noted here with awe that His Imperial Highness granted a gracious message to the Society. Chuichi Ariyoshi, President of the Society, respectfully responded to His Imperial Highness' message.

Congratulations Extended

Messages of congratulation were then read by Premier Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada and Communications Minister Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima. The function closed with the awarding of service medals to those who have rendered services to the Society's enterprises. This was followed by a commemorative lecture made by Captain Hideo Hiraide of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, while a naval band later played special numbers.

Premier Tojo's congratulatory message in gist follows:

"In the presence of His Imperial Highness the Patron, I hereby tender my congratulatory message to the Society at a time when it holds a commemorative ceremony for the 25th anniversary of its founding. At the time of its founding in 1917, the Society had a small number of only 800 members. During the past quarter of a century, its members have been increased to more than 500,000.

"During the intervening period, the Society has contributed a great deal of its efforts to the diffusion of maritime knowledge among the people, strengthening of coastal defenses, enlargement of marine transportation and development of shipping.

Vital Mission Stressed

"The Japanese Empire, under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, is now enlarging the war fruits reaped during the initial period of the War of Greater East Asia and is fighting a war, in cooperation with Germany, Italy and their allied nations, to cause the United States and Britain to surrender. It is a matter of absolute importance for Japan to carry on a grander military operation, hand in hand with the other Axis Powers, execute a more impressive construction program, and utilize the entire water surface of the globe and the strategically dominating position newly acquired by Japan on a vaster scale. Viewed in this light, the mission of the Society carries greater significance.

HASHIMOTO IN MANILA

Leaves for Davao After Meeting Commander

Domei

MANILA, October 3.—The Comforting Party of the Japanese House of Representatives, including Colonel Kingoro Hashimoto and two other members, who have been visiting this city, left here for Davao today.

During their visit here the party paid a courtesy call to Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines, and also comforted the soldiers in the army hospitals and camps. The party also interviewed Dr. Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Administrative Organ.

Minister Lin Sees Premier

Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity of the Nanking Government, who is visiting here to study the organization and activities of the Japan Youths Association for the purpose of further stimulating the New People's Movement in China, spend a busy day Saturday. At 9 a.m. he paid a visit to the Imperial Palace and then made a round of calls on the Foreign Offic[illegible] Affairs Board, the Imperial Rule Assis[illegible]iation and the Asia Development Lea[illegible] afternoon, he called on Premier Gene[illegible] Tojo, War and Navy Ministries and the [illegible] Ministry. Photo shows Minister Lin (ex[illegible] with Premier Tojo.

U.S. BANS TRANSFER OF OLD TIRES, TUBES

Acute Dearth of Rubber Is Reason for Restriction—Petrol Also Lacking

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 2.—To cope with the mounting dearth of rubber, the Office of Price Administration of America today ordered that all used tires and tubes should remain in the hands of the present owners for the purpose of keeping them "intact," pending the completion of the rationing system now in operation, according to Washington dispatches.

At the same time, as another last-minute measure to cope with the derangement of the demand and supply of petroleum in the United States, the U.S. Office of Price Administration also announced the suspension of petrol rations to buildings equipped with heating facilities using oil as fuel, thus virtually placing a ban on the use of petroleum heaters, according to Washington reports.

Chrome Shortage Serious

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 30.—The London Times admitted that the acute shortage of chrome among Anglo-American nations has steadily become worse since the cessation of supplies from Jugoslavia, Turkey and the Philippines, according to information reaching here today.

British industry, which suffered a crushing blow when the supply of chrome from Jugoslavia stopped completely, is confronted with a much more serious situation as Turkey is now shipping the greater part of its chrome production to Germany.

Britain still has access to chrome supplies from India, South Africa, Rhodesia, etc., but since 1939, the production in these countries has been on the wane, and despite desperate efforts by the British authorities for increased production, supplies from these sources are far from sufficient to cover the shortage.

On the other hand, the situation in the United States since the loss of the Philippines has been equally bad if not worse. The limited quantity of chrome in stock in the country is serving to intensify an already critical state.

Nanking Exempts Tax

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 3.—The Ministry of Finance has ordered the Tax Administration to exempt old stocks of sugar from taxation. It will be recalled that the levy of a provisional special tax on sugar and cosmetics was proclaimed recently.

Asia Photo Show Displayed

C.P.S.

WUSIH, Kiangsu, October 3.—The Greater East Asia Photo Exhibition which opened here has been transported to Changchow and Chinkiang, for further display.

Absorption of Bonds Rises in Shanghai Since Start of War

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 1.—Reflecting the mounting enthusiasm of the Chinese populace to cooperate with the Japanese Government in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the absorption of Government bonds in Central China during a period from December last year up to August this year aggregated ¥67,461,000. Financial leaders believe that the consumption of Government bonds will further increase in the future as banks as well as commercial and industrial firms with head offices in Shanghai have decided to reserve part of their profits for the purchase of the Government bonds, starting from the present business terms, at the suggestion of the China Affairs Board.

BORNEO TO CREATE TWO NEW BUREAUS

To Give Due Emphasis to Shipping and Communications In Reconstruction

Domei

KUCHING, October 2.—In view of the increasing importance of shipping and communications as integral parts of the reconstruction activities in Borneo, the Japanese Military Administration in Borneo has decided to create the Bureaus of Shipping and Communications, it was learned here.

It is recalled that the administration in June divided the whole island of Borneo into five administrative provinces of 15 districts each in order to systematize the administrative activities within the island.

The present decision is believed to be another concrete step of the administration in the establishment of a normal administrative system.

Lottery Sell-Out

Domei

KUCHING, October 2.—Indicative of the increasing cooperation of the native population in Borneo with the Japanese Military Administration in reconstruction operations, ¥100,000 worth of lottery tickets which were placed on sale in Kuching as from September 1, in order to raise funds for new highways in Borneo, were completely sold out within a short period of time.

In view of the encouraging result of the first sale, the Japanese authorities are contemplating the sale of additional lotteries in other districts in Borneo.

Koyanagi Given New Post

The Foreign Office on Saturday announced that Yukio Koyanagi has been appointed Consul-General in Alexandrovsk-Sakhalinsky, Sakhalin, in the Soviet Union.

F.D.R[illegible]N POWER TO [illegible] AMERICA

Signs [illegible]orizing Him To Se[illegible] and Men of [illegible]ne Corps

Domei

BUEN[illegible]S, October 2.—President [illegible] D. Roosevelt today sig[illegible]uthorizing him to dispat[illegible] American countries o[illegible]en of the United States N[illegible]he Marine Corps, a dispat[illegible] here from Washington [illegible]day.

The [illegible]he report added, was des[illegible]tend military aid to the [illegible]outh of the Rio Grande.

[illegible]ion Bill

Domei

STOC[illegible]October 3.—The joint co[illegible]he Senate and the House of [illegible]tatives, after discussing [illegible]flation bill which was pa[illegible]erred to it by the Senate, [illegible]greed on a compromise [illegible]uding the major part of [illegible] form. The compromise [illegible] been passed by both the [illegible] the House of Representa[illegible]ted Reuters from Washin[illegible]g the discussion, the com[illegible] confronted with a knotty [illegible] the reestimation of the [illegible] of agricultural products [illegible] by the farm bloc of the [illegible] Representatives, which [illegible] increased the national [illegible] by $3,500,000,000 or $4,000[illegible]

The [illegible] Representatives, however, [illegible] withdrew the demand [illegible]timation, which greatly [illegible] the passage of the anti[illegible]l in the ammended form [illegible]he House of Representa[illegible]s pointed out.

It is [illegible] members of the House of [illegible]atives that President Roo[illegible] approve the bill, the dis[illegible]ded.

BANGK[illegible]TES GANDHI

Special [illegible] of Indians Greets [illegible] Birthday

Domei

BANG[illegible]ber 3.—The 73rd birthday [illegible]na Gandhi, noted Indian [illegible] leader of the Indian ind[illegible] movement was celebrat[illegible]ay morning by several [illegible] Indian residents here wi[illegible] celebration party held at [illegible]arters of the Indian Inde[illegible] League here.

In an[illegible] for the independence m[illegible] lecture meeting by the I[illegible]ents was held at Ampon[illegible]e, later in the afterno[illegible]

To O[illegible]oushan Mine

C.P.S.

NAN[illegible]ber 3.—The Mantoushan [illegible] will shortly be opened [illegible]upervision of the Ministry [illegible]ry. The anthracite ex[illegible] this mine is of superio[illegible]d suited for the manufac[illegible]e.

BIG NAZI ARMY IS NOW WITHIN SOVIET CITADEL

Over 35,000 German Troops Smashing Resistance Inside Stalingrad Walls

BOMBARDMENT FURIOUS

Red Barriers Being Shelled to Enable Reich Tanks To Advance

Domei

LISBON, October 2.—More than 35,000 German soldiers are already inside the city of Stalingrad and they have now managed to achieve superiority in street-fighting, it was reliably learned here today.

In an endeavor to check the surging tide of the German tanks, the Soviet defenders have built a great number of tank barriers but the German forces with concentrated bombings are smashing these obstacles.

It is reported that the German forces in a concentrated fire hurled more than 2,000 shells within a day in one district alone.

Meanwhile, the German troops are steadily pushing forward in the Soviet factory zone, northwest of Stalingrad, where apartment houses of the Soviet workers are built around the factories.

Each time the German forces occupy a section, they clear up all the debris and blow up all small buildings and trees obscuring the view. This is done to get a clear firing range and in order to defend against any counter-attacks of the Soviet army.

Nazis Have Upper Hand

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 2.—Within the last few days the German Forces have centered their assault on the northern sector of the city, and with the occupation of the strategically important Orlovka Hill, the situation has become increasingly favorable. German infantry is advancing steadily, with the Luftwaffe cooperating in dive-bombing Soviet artillery positions and tank units furiously. Red planes coming to drive away the German dive-bombers were intercepted over the Volga River by German, Rumanian, and Croatian fighters, and the German anti-aircraft batteries, and 23 were shot down.

Germans Bring More Tanks

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, October 1.—A division of new German tanks has been brought to the Stalingrad sector and is unleashing its fury upon the defenses of the stronghold, while formations of the Luftwaffe, made up of from 50 to 70 planes, rain death and destruction on the industrial districts.

During the past two or three days, it has become the German strategy to pound a comparatively narrow sector with heavy shell fire for 24 hours or more and then to batter through the 70 to 80-meter deep Red defenses, according to reports in the Soviet papers.

The Germans have succeeded in pushing back several Red units in street-fighting, but the Red army on the whole is battling courageously with the slogan to "fight unto death."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION PROPOSED FOR MANCHOU

Domei

HSINKING, October 3.—The third day meeting of the Concordia Association held here today was featured by a proposal to place primary education under compulsory system and to extend the current four-year term to six years.

Following discussions over measures to foster physical training, prevention of tuberculosis and to insure nourishment to the public, representatives from Kirin Province proposed that the national primary school should be placed under compulsory system and that the present term of four years should be extended to six.

In reply, the Government official explained that under the prevailin[illegible] situation, it is extremely difficult t[illegible] train teachers in a short space o[illegible] time. It would, therefore, be advi[illegible]able, first of all, to expand privat[illegible] educational institutions to build up [illegible] prerequisite for the enforcemnt o[illegible] compulsory education.

MALAY READY TO PUSH CONSTRUCTION OF WING OF GREATER EAST ASIA

With Completion of Administrative Organizations, Reconstruction Program Is in Full Swing, Certain Colonel on Spot Avers

HARD WORK BY ALL RACES IS STRESSED

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

SHONAN, October 3.—With military administration in full swing, Malay is setting out its first gigantic step forward toward its construction as one wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Dwelling on the character and the present stage of military administration in Malay, the racial question, the present condition of development undertakings for the acquisition of resources required for national defense, measures regarding food supply and daily necessities, the educational policy, and other matters, a certain Colonel in a verbal statement has stated "now that the War of Greater East Asia has reached a definite stage, we must overcome all difficulties and prosecute the war."

The Colonel's statement follows:

First I shall deal with the fundamental character and the present stage of the Malay military administration. The fundamental character lay in nothing else than the Malay military campaign itself. The fact that we carried out severe surprise attacks on Malay constitutes the real character of the military administration in Malay. The Malay military administration was adapted to the Malay military operations. This fact must be borne clearly in mind.

Particular mention must be made of the fact that the Malay operations contributed greatly toward the Malay military administration.

All Had to Be Changed

The life and customs of the inhabitants, as well as industry, economy, traffic—everything was completely under British influence. Now all this had to be changed, as Malay is to be treated as one wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. This constitutes another fundamental character of the Malay military administration.

Geographically, Malay and Sumatra are either peninsulas or islands and they could be easily cut off from the outside. Already, before construction was begun, tremendous capital had been invested in Malay. For instance, there are 20-year-old rubber trees. Roads and port facilities had been completed. All we had to do was to restore them to the pre-war condition. This greatly reduced demands on us. Herein lies another condition that gives character to the Malay military administration.

Sumatra is a little different. Construction is under way, to be sure, but Sumatra remains to be developed hereafter.

Unlike the case with continents, it is along communication lines in Malay and Sumatra that have been developed. The balance is the jungle and the sea. Industrial establishments and cultural facilities are all concentrated in certain areas, that is, along the lines of communication.

Next about the racial question. There are three races, the Malays, the Chinese and the Indians. There are also half-casts. The racial question has a great deal to do with the maintenance of peace and order. The population of Malay is 5,500,000 and that of Sumatra about 9,000,000. This sparseness of population gives another character to the military administration.

Rich in Vegetation

do, considered how we would pass through the period of confusion, and passing through safe lanes, came upon the present.

To Encourage Travel

It is our policy to have all governors of provinces and those connected with provincial government to travel and to know intimately the problems of the people. It is not enough to just travel by in automobiles. It is necessary for those who rule to know how and where the native inhabitants sleep, what time they get up, what they eat in the morning and in the afternoon, and every detail of life.

So the governors are very busy. If a bridge has been washed away, in Japan, reports will soon reach the government and it will be repaired immediately, but here that is not possible so the governor has to go and give his personal direction in how to replace the broken or lost bridge.

We can only lead them through love. If those who take part in political affairs have love, then they can know the condition of the people. Especially the people of that region. They are innocent and believe in whatever they are told. At present we are reeducating former officials, and those who took part in teaching are unanimous in saying that the people there are innocent and truthful. Because the people are like that, they will follow if they are led with truth and with love.

Next is the policy toward the races. It is our policy to have them work together with us and undergo the same hardships which we undergo. The joy of building the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can be known only through hard work. We do not promise any material comforts and easy livelihood.

Then we have entered the period in which we can step forward and make use of the financial power and activity of the Chinese overseas merchants. We have to use these Chinese in the construction of wooden bottoms and in transportation by junks.

The Malays are a lovable people, and though their progress has been retarded, they have special characteristics and their level can be raised. They are extremely clever with their hands, and if we build handicraft type factories, they will make excellent workers. They also make good chauffeurs. There is culture and art in Malay. It is our inten-

but in reality, in the Southern Regions rice is a subsidiary article of diet and the people have certain special basic foods. Britain, in addition, forced the people to plant rubber and supply labor for mining tin, and did not let them work to produce rice. Thus, the British profited by milling the rice, transporting the rice and by exploiting the labor of the native inhabitants.

It is necessary to remedy this crippled system and go back to the fundamental living based on food. Everything can be produced, bananas, coconuts, sagoes, so these can be used. In Japan sweet potatoes are used as a substitute food and is said to be very good for the health. In the South, the sweet potato can be said to be the main food. The older of the native inhabitants say, "The young ones who eat rice all have beri-beri. We are healthy because we do not eat rice." I have made it a policy not to eat much rice and I am very healthy.

It is necessary to cultivate intensively and increase production per unit of soil. The British do not eat rice, they eat wheat. That is why they can not teach rice cultivation. When some Japanese soldiers planted and harvested some rice the other day they produced twice as much as the normal yield around these regions. They did not use more fertilizer, they just took care in weeding the rice patches, and in planting regularly with proper spacing between plants. The native inhabitants' method of planting rice is to scatter the seeds and let the plants grow wild. From this it can be considered that production can be easily increased without increasing planting area.

Next, what can be considered is to see that two crops a year can be had. One crop a year in tropic regions is not enough. After all, food problems, particularly concerning increased production of foods, can be well disposed of. Under the circumstances, there is no need of developing the jungle regions. However, in order to achieve this purpose it is necessary first to dispatch those who can assume the leadership in the work and have them get to work practically instead of theoretically. It does not matter whether it be one "tan" or the "tsubo" of land, the point is that the Japanese should actually show the native inhabitants that such a land can be cultivated and developed to one either three or four times larger.

A department charged with the duty of increased production of foods is said to have been set up in Sumatra and Mr. Yasuda, of the Yomiuri, is said to be supervising the work. He is now formulating plans for developing the Sumatra farm on a large scale. To cite an example, there is a tract of land in the State of Lio in the central part of the island, the area of which is said to be about that of Kyushu. The greater portion of it is a swampy steppe land. Should it be cultivated, it would turn out to be a farming area having the size of Kyushu. Adding to this the State of Jambi in the eastern coast, the total area would be 130,000 square kilometers. At any rate, the cultivation and development of Sumatra is extremely important not only from the standpoint of food problems but from other points as well.

Proper Food Policy Vital

In short, what is urgent at present is to devise proper food policy [illegible]ereby to rectify the erroneous [illegible]ws regarding food problems and [illegible]mplete all preparations needed for [illegible] increased production of the foods [illegible]sed on unitary area in the hope of [illegible]ablishing an economic structure [illegible]nded on self-supply. I think [illegible]re is nothing to worry about for [illegible]ch fruits as bananas and papaia [illegible] available throughout the year, [illegible]ile those such as mangoes and [illegible]ngostin may be had twice a year. Next, let me speak something [illegible]but our shipping. Large ships are [illegible]tinuously under construction in [illegible]pan, I hear, but aside from this, [illegible] are exerting our utmost efforts [illegible]uction of wooden ships, [illegible]est we can do in the [illegible]ability. Besides, [illegible] our efforts to- [illegible]ships. [illegible] be de- [illegible]sities [illegible] of

4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a su
Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The c
will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

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NIPPON SUBMARINES IN ATLANTIC FEARED

Arrival of Japanese U-Boat at Nazi Base Is Biggest News In Recent Months

The appearance of Japanese submarines on the Atlantic Ocean is the biggest news we have had in recent months. Imagine our surprise at the news which came on the eve of the second anniversary of the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy.

By playing with the Pacific and the Indian Oceans like a tub, our submarines left us in wonder and struck terror into Britain and America. But little did we dream that Japanese Iron Whales would appear over the waves of the Atlantic.

Britain's defeat in the Battle of the Atlantic, as she calls the war between her shipping and the German U-boats, would spell a death sentence on her. We know that. We also know in what dread Britain holds the U-boats. Now she is exposed to the menace of Japanese submarines in addition.

Reaffirmation of Axis

A certain newspaper in Tokyo called up its Berlin branch over the international radiophone and got a vivid, first-hand impression of this reaffirmation of the powerful Berlin-Tokyo-Rome axis. Here is a full record of the radiophone conversation:

Q. The Imperial Headquarters has just announced that the Japanese Navy has extended its activities to the Atlantic. The whole nation is filled with emotion. How about it over there?

A. The announcement has just been out. We've been to the German Navy Ministry and shown photographs of our bluejackets at a German base. How gallant they looked! Never did we dream of seeing stalwarts of our Navy fighting in the far-off Atlantic. The Japanese residents in Germany shouted "Banzai" from the bottom of their hearts.

Q. What's the German authorities' reception of our submarines?

A. The heartiest welcome has been accorded them. Newsreels recording the life of the Japanese fighters at the German base and scenes of joviality among the Japanese, German and Italian nations have been produced. The Japanese bluejackets' impressions of Germany, their accounts of the voyage, etc. have been recorded for broadcasting to Japan shortly.

The German Navy is familiar with the ability of the Japanese Navy through the Imperial Headquarters' announcements of war results. But they are happier than we can imagine actually to welcome our Navy to their country. "This alone is a testimony to the fact that the joint operations by the Axis are being carried on with the closest unity," they say in lauding our Navy.

Japanese Sailors Lauded

A German naval officer summed up his impression of his life among Japanese bluejackets in these words: "Japanese bluejackets, unlike the bluejackets of other countries, are thoroughly disciplined, courteous and prompt in carrying out orders. Showing no signs of excitement over arriving in a strange land, they remain just natural. But when they came ashore and had beer at a Japanese-German get-together, they were merry like children."

I hear that the brave fighters of the Japanese Navy went through a lot of activities, including actual fighting, during their voyage, but that they would not indulge in bragging.

Q. What was the Berliners' impression? Also describe the scene of the entry of the Japanese submarine into the port.

A. They showed not the slightest signs of fatigue despite several months' hardships. After a shave, they posed before the camera and spoke through the microphone. The German people are deeply impressed with the fact that the Japanese Navy, and the War of Greater East Asia, have set a historic step on the Atlantic.

When the crew made a march-past, frenzied German people, waving both hands, shouted, "Japanese and German Navies have shaken hands!" They were elated.

On the eve of the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance, Berlin is tinged all over with an Axis color. The visit of the Japanese submarine has deepened it.

Not only the German people, but the people of Italy and also of Japan no doubt have great expectations of the future development of these Axis ties.

That ended the radio
versation.

British S

What is the
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Regis

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to Britain's chagrin, the tonnage lost due principally to the German and Italian submarine activity and which, at the most conservative estimate, must be, 9,500,000 tons, bringing down the tonnage owned by Britain to, 19,000,000 tons.

The American magazine Fortune points out, however, that a minimum shrinkage of 25 per cent must be reckoned with, owing to the lowering of speed brought about by the wartime convoy system and to an invisible but actual loss. Adding to this the wartime diminution in transport capacity due to the necessity of using round-about routes, we have to deduct at least 6,000,000 tons as an actual loss from the 19,000,000 tons. Assuming that the tonnage required for British dominions and colonies and the tonnage commandeered by the Government aggregate 6,000,000 tons, there remain only 7,000,000 tons at Britain's disposal for use in maintaining her own existence.

Supposing Britain built a maximum of 500,000 tons up to the end of May 1942, the total tonnage owned by Britain would be 19,500,000 tons, from which will have to be deducted at least 2,200,000 tons claimed by Japanese, German and Italian submarines since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. This brings down the total British tonnage to 17,300,000 tons.

Even if the tonnage required for British dominions and colonies and the tonnage commandeered by the British army and navy were 5,000,000 tons, Britain would have remaining on hand only 12,300,000 tons. Deducting therefrom the 6,000,000 tons accounted for by the wartime diminution in the traffic capacity, the actual tonnage at Britain's service would be as small as 6,300,000 tons.

That British shipping today is in such a sorry plight is fully proved by the total absence of announcements of British shipping losses during the past year. During the last war British shipping losses averaged about 890,000 tons a month. The loss around June, 1942, we imagine, was upwards of 900,000 tons. Hereafter Britain's monthly shipping losses will exceed the 1,000,000-ton mark, it is confidently expected.

The participation of Japanese submarines in the Atlantic operations will prove fatal to Britain.

Entire Nation Responds to Drive To Strengthen Aid to Servicemen

Imperial Rescript on Welfare of Men in Armed Forces Read Throughout Country; 5,000 High School Girls March in Tokyo

The campaign to strengthen aid to and protection of soldiers got off to a most auspicious start on with the enthusiastic response of the nation's 100,000,000 people.

All Government offices and schools throughout Japan solemnly performed the ceremony of reading the Imperial Rescript granted to enhance the spirit of aid to soldiers. In Tokyo, some 50,000 officials and staff members of Government and municipal offices participated in the ceremony at their respective halls. After the ceremony they proceeded to the Meiji Shrine where they prayed for the certain and early victory in the current war and then at the Yasukuni Shrine, they offered a prayer of gratitude to the souls of the fallen heroes.

With the sounding of the noon siren, the entire Tokyo residents paused for one minute and prayed for the repose of the deceased heroes.

The day was particularly made memorable in Tokyo by the parade by 5,000 delegates from 23 girls high schools and their drum and fife corps and by 2,000 pupils from the national schools of the city. They first paid their respects at the Yasukuni Shrine and then marched through the streets of Tokyo to the plaza of the Imperial Palace.

Many high school girls in Tokyo were seen selling badges of Military Aid, wearing a sash on which was clearly written the slogan "Let us protect the soldiers who defended the country". Cooperating with them were some well-known women authors, including Kuniko Imai, Kiyo Mikawa, Hanako Muraoka, Sumako Fukao

A special radio program was given during the day. At 6:30 a.m. Kunihiko Okura spoke on "In Observance of the Imperial Rescript concerning the military aid." At 8 a.m. General Baron Takeji Nara broadcast a special talk to the children entitled "On the Military Aid." At 6 p.m. "Homareno Ie" (the house of honor) was broadcast and from 6:30 p.m. the program which was given at the Hibiya Public Hall was broadcast on a nation-wide hook-up. The same program included addresses by Governor of Tokyo Prefecture Mitsumaro Matsumura and by Premier General Hideki Tojo. There was also a special address by Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters.

It was also a busy day for all the national school children, as they wrote letters of consolation to the soldiers on the front lines in the Japanese Occupied Southern Regions, the Aleutian Islands, and in China.

The Dai Nippon Wounded Soldiers Association made it the occasion to renew their determination to serve the country by starting out on a new life with more courage and with the spirit of independence.

The Welfare Ministry revealed that nation-wide donations to the armed forces exceeded ¥88,760,000 during the period from the outbreak of the China affair to the end of 1941.

On the occasion of Soldiers Welfare Week, the Ministry announced that the nation's enthusiasm in sending comfort bags and letters of consolation to the soldiers on the front and help and support of their families is mounting with the lapse of time.

According to the announcement, the donations from July 7, 1937, when the China Affair started, to the end of 1938 exceeded ¥29,760,000, while those from the beginning of 1939 to the end of 1941 totalled ¥59,000,000, definitely indicating an upward swing in the nation's contributions to the welfare of the fighting services.

Started in Hanoi

Domei

HANOI, October 3.—An aid-to-servicemen campaign was started here this morning when the representative of Japanese residents assembled at the official residence of the Japanese Ambassador and later called on Japanese military, naval and other organs to express their gratitude, and also presented them with comfort kits.

Meanwhile, an extensive program including movies showing, dance and other amusements has been prepared to thank the Japanese officers and men here . . . for their service on the front line.

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YOKOHA DIANS HOLD RATION

Mahatma G 3th Birthday Obse y Japane

Indians i on Friday
celebrated th day of their
leader, the l Indians, the
saint and stat tma Gandhi
at their head the Indian
Club in a si fitting man-
ner. The b he Mahatma
was celebrat g salutation
meeting, a r eting, and a
tea in whi panese not-
ables, includ et Yonejiro
Noguchi, atte

At 9:30 a an residents
assembled a d, after the
singing of n national
anthem, bow he flag and
vowed their mination to
fight for the r which the
flag stands.

At 10:30 ian patriots
offered pray dian Temple
for the wel e Mahatma
and for the d e day when
they will freed from
British oppr

In the 0 Japanese
guests includ ro Noguchi,
Hikotaro Ich er minister
to Iran, and a, professor
at the Ris ty and an
authority on blems, were
entertained a ven by the
Indian Club, an residents
of Tokyo a a attending.
The recepti e consisted
of H. N. Kh elwani, D. I
Mahtani, R jani, H. P.
Gulrajani, a hand.

At the tea, hi delivered
a stirring ad g which he
revealed som rviews with
the Mahatma, e youths o
India to ris use of their
motherland a of crisis. In
closing the I. Mahtani
reiterated the nce of those
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dom in Indi swing and
that the day soon when
India will be meeting end-
ed with a "B a "Mahatma
Gandhi Ki Ja to Gandhi).

China avelers

C.P.S.

NINGPO, —The East
Chekiang Ad n has issued
a proclamat ing that tra-
velers betw and Shang-
hai are al carry C.R.B.
notes not ex 000 and that
remittance han $100,000
must be su good reasons.

Prince Iyehiko Kuni Descending to Peerage By Imperial Sanction

Imperial sanction having been granted, His Imperial Highness Prince Iyehiko Kuni will descend to the status of a peer on October 5, and establish a new household among the peers. His Imperial Highness was granted his last audience as a member of the Imperial Family with His Majesty the Emperor and Her Majesty the Empress at 11:30 a.m. Saturday in the Phoenix Hall. His Imperial Highness was born on March 17, 1920, as the second son of His Imperial Highness the late Prince Taka Kuni. In April, 19[illegible], His Imperial Highness entered the Kasuga elementary school in Kyoto and in April, 1932, entered the Kyoto Furitsu Dai Ichi Middle School. In 1937 His Imperial Highness entered the Third Higher School in Kyoto, and in 1940 advanced to Kyoto Imperial University where His Imperial Highness majored in physics. His Imperial Highness graduated on September 23, with an excellent scholastic record.

Ptdmaja Naidu Arrested

Domei

LISBON, October 2.—Miss Ptdmaja Naidu, daughter of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, an influential leader of the Indian National Congress Party, was arrested today on the charge of violating the Indian Defense Act, according to a Reuters Bombay dispatch quoting Hyderabad reports received here today.

Li Reports to Wang

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 3.—Li Shih-chun, chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, called on President Wang Ching-wei to report on the progress of the rural pacification campaign and to receive further instructions regarding the administration of the province.

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MALAY IS READY FOR REBUILDING

(Continued from Page 1)

think a certain quantity of them must be continued to be imported from Japan. In such a hot place, there is nothing to worry about even if one has nothing to wear and has to remain naked.

It is said that about 500 of those, who had been in Sumatra formerly, are returning to the island on the exchange ship. I hope they would get to work as soon as possible. And I would like to have those, who have lost their houses or properties, to start working as interpreters for the military administrative offices there. Those who have gone there but are not worth remaining there will be made to return to Japan, I hear. As all the Japanese residents there are doing their best in setting an example for the native inhabitants, it is natural to hope that those who are not worth while remaining there should be made to return.

As regards the labor question on the spot, there were previously about 700,000 laborers working on rubber plantations and in tin mines in Malay, but most of them have been rendered jobless as a result of the current war, and are interned in rubber plantations. Their services, however, are required for the reconstruction of roads and railways. When road construction is started in Sumatra, labor will run short in Malay. Chinese in Malay are most outstanding in the spirit of industry. Indians and Malayas come next, but the latter cannot be called really industrious. The infusion of the Japanese spirit of industry will be a prerequisite to the education of Malayas at primary schools there. Viewed in this light, it has been decided that the Japanese authorities there will inspire Malayas with the spirit of industry, and extend proper agricultural education and agricultural training through primary school education. Technical schools and vocational schools are expected to be opened there gradually.

As to other educational institutions, it has been decided that the Raffles College, for example, will be kept intact. What is more important to meet the present situation is the re-training of Government officials. Superior Government officials selected from various regions are being re-trained at Shonan. The first period of training covers three months. Those who graduated last July are considered to be most qualified among the native inhabitants. Sons of sultans are among these officials.

The second re-training period began on the first day of this month, and results are proving highly satisfactory. Japanese language is taught and agricultural training practised. Most of the students master conversational Japanese in three months. Three more training institutes are planned to be established at Medang, Palembang and in one other town. I know that there is an institution in Japan Proper for training Government officials going to southern regions, but if they are re-trained at Shonan, efficiency will rise.

Ardent Hopes Expressed

Lastly, I should like to express my hopes from the spot to Japan Proper. Among the Japanese who are now active on the spot are many who formerly pursued humble trades, but they have proved their ability to undertake business affairs more difficult than those handled by Japanese prefectural governors in only several months. Their activities deserve high admiration. Many Japanese have come to Malay from Japan Proper, but a mere influx of Japanese does not necessarily boost business efficiency.

When viewed from the spot, the War of Greater East Asia is bound to enter into a more decisive stage. Military warfare has not yet ended. It is hoped that the Japanese will renew their resolutions and fight out the war with an unshakable determination to win. It is a matter of course that many obstacles will be met on the road to final victory, but the Japanese must surmount each with fortitude. At the same time, the authorities concerned are required to study the real conditions as much as possible and to render their efforts toward the objective of final victory. Don't run away from difficulties. Welcome them, and then conquer them. Don't think that material hardships and spiritual troubles are misfortunes of life. Tax your efforts to surmount difficulties, so that fortune will smile upon you in the long run. The Japanese should fully grasp this outlook on life and then carry on the war positively.

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SCHUBERT: Ave Maria
FAURE: Elegie Op. 24
POPPER: Serenade Op. 54 No. 2
Piano Solo: LYDIA SHAPIRO
CHOPIN: Nocturne in F Sharp Minor
CHOPIN: Valse in C Sharp Minor
CHOPIN: Fantasie Impromptu
Duet: C. SHAPIRO ('Cello)
L. SHAPIRO (Piano)
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RURAL PACIFICATION CAMPAIGN IN CHINA SHOWS BIG PROGRESS

Remarkable Movement Staged by National Government With Japanese Authorities Described by Teppei Kataoka

The remarkable work being accomplished in the rural pacification areas by the National Government of China with the aid of the Japanese authorities is described by Teppei Kataoka in the magazine Kaizo (Reconstruction). His account follows:

We were on a wandering exploration of one of those newly established Rural Pacification Areas in Central China. The first town we hit was Changhsu, about two hours' ride by the bus to the north of Soochow, from where we had started. The population of Changhsu is said to be around 50,000, favored with an abundance of farm products and clean, wide streets. It is a little clean town situated in the center of the rice producing districts where the famous Changhsu rice comes from, with beautiful hills in the back just like our Wakakusa-yama near the town of Nara.

Took Creek Boat

From the west gate of this town we got in a creek boat and came out to its suburbs where it looked care-free and prosperous. From there, after about two hour's ride on the creek we made the little village of Tangchia, which nestled right by the canal. We were fortunate to be treated to a lunch by the kindly Mr. Tang of this village. Our dishes consisted of green pepper chop suey, whose peppery biting was a little too much for our tongues and boiled fresh creek shrimps, which we tried to shell in our mouths without using our fingers, besides the orthodox bowl of rice. These dishes with the home-made drinks tasted superb, far better than what we were treated to that evening by the mayor of the town in a first class cafe.

After the lunch we took a walk for a couple of miles toward the hills, with our host as our guide. As we walked the country road along the creek for about half an hour, we realized that our road was heading toward hills, and pretty soon we heard the gay laughter of picnickers from the woods. They were a sort of berrying party, for it was myrica season, with those hills full of ripe fruit. When we got in their midst, their eyes revealed their curiosity, but did not show any sign of annoyance or hostility.

Was this a dream? I had never thought we could ever saunter among the Chinese outing party in such an outlandish spot as this. We were now in a myrica forest filled with little red ripe fruit, withal participating in the division of spoils, as it were, while drying off our perspiration with the cool breeze coming over from the near-by lake. We broke off fruit bearing twigs and had our lips painted purple as we bit into the fruit.

Before this time this sort of experience could not simply be dreamed of. I had traveled twice before through Central China, in 1938 and 1939. In those days it was impossible for a Japanese to go a step outside of the gate of any town in the occupied area without being armed, not to mention in as carefree manner as today, and not only that, but we were treated to a nice lunch in a farmhouse and joined a Chinese outing party!

Fact, Not a Dream

This was not a dream today! it was a real fact. It was a substantial result of the rural pacification work. From this small occurence we can grasp a larger fact. Such was our sentiment and observation on that day.

To go a little into the history of the rural pacification work:

It was on July 1, 1941, when the work was inaugurated, centering first in the Soochow area. During its first period the Changhsu area was taken care of, during its second period, from September of last year to February of this year, the Warhsih area was covered, and in its third period, starting February 15, 1942, the pacification work of the Changchow area was completed in June. At present under its fourth period, the work is being extended to the southeast region of Lake Tungting, and it is not any exaggeration to say that almost all of Kiangsu to the south of the Yangtze River has come under the peaceful rule of the Nanking Government.

And on that June day it was a grand sight to see miles and miles of green rice fields in Kiangsu, with no mountain and hill to obstruct our view. With the southeast region of Lake Tungting now under the pacification work, as was stated, if you trace on the map the line of demarkation where the work is being done, you cannot fail to observe that it is being pushed as though to encircle Shanghai. That is actually what is happening for when I was about to embark for home, I noticed that the mayor of that city had announced the start of the pacification work there.

The line of demarkation means none other than to drive out, by means of a strong armed force, all the Chungking elements, military and otherwise, from the pacification areas. The work will not stop short of annihilating them if necessary, for they need strong handling.

And in their stead are being trained young men under the style of Model Youths Corps. These young men were once members of the old political party led by Chiang Kai-shek, but have since disbanded. They are a new revolutionary element, a sort of sharpshooters. They are being distributed among different towns and villages to help push the pacification work, and some of the capable ones among them were expected to get in higher administrative departments of the nation and provinces. As capable young men in this respect there were 48 who had graduated from the Central Training School of Soochow in April of this year as the first termers, and 200 more in May as the second term graduates. There are a good many more receiving similar training. They are expected to work in political and economic movements in their native places under the pacification program.

Pacification Program

The program stands for the stopping of trading and communications with persons in the hostile areas outside the demarkation line. For instance, things like rice, matches, fertilizers, and other necessities must not be smuggled through the demarkation line into the hostile territories. So there are inspection posts located at all the important routes, where all the out-going vehicles and junks are examined by the pacification officers.

Kiangsu is famous for its labyrinth of creeks and canals. If you trace over a photograph of this province, you will be startled to find how Kiangsu is interwoven by all kinds of waterways centering around Lake Tungting. It is a veritable network. And through this maze of creeks and canals those little junks loaded with contraband goods sometimes coming out on big rivers and lakes and at other times sneaking behind willows and reeds, may have chance to make Chungking after a several months maneuvering cruise. No one would doubt that there was such a secret route, starting from both Shanghai and Wenchow. And much significance is attached to the demarkation line, which has much to do with the stopping of this sort of traffic. This was the point which was stressed by a gendarmerie commander, Major Horino, when we rode together in a creek boat on our way to a village known as Chiapochen from Soochow, observing some innocent-looking junks resting at anchor in the creek. Order and beauty; prevailed tranquillity and magnificence pervaded the scene—such was my impression when I thought of the sight in conjunction with the results of the pacification work.

Upon returning to Soochow from this trip I had the opportunity to address a gathering of young Chinese men and women, numbering about 300, sponsored by the Soochow branch of the Japanese-Chinese Cultural Society. At the outset of my lecture I said:

"Young folks, let me quote a well-known old Chinese saying: 'A friend has come from afar. Are you not glad?' Although I am far from assuming that I may be worthy of being welcomed as a friend who can make you happy I can assure you that I am a friend who has come from afar."

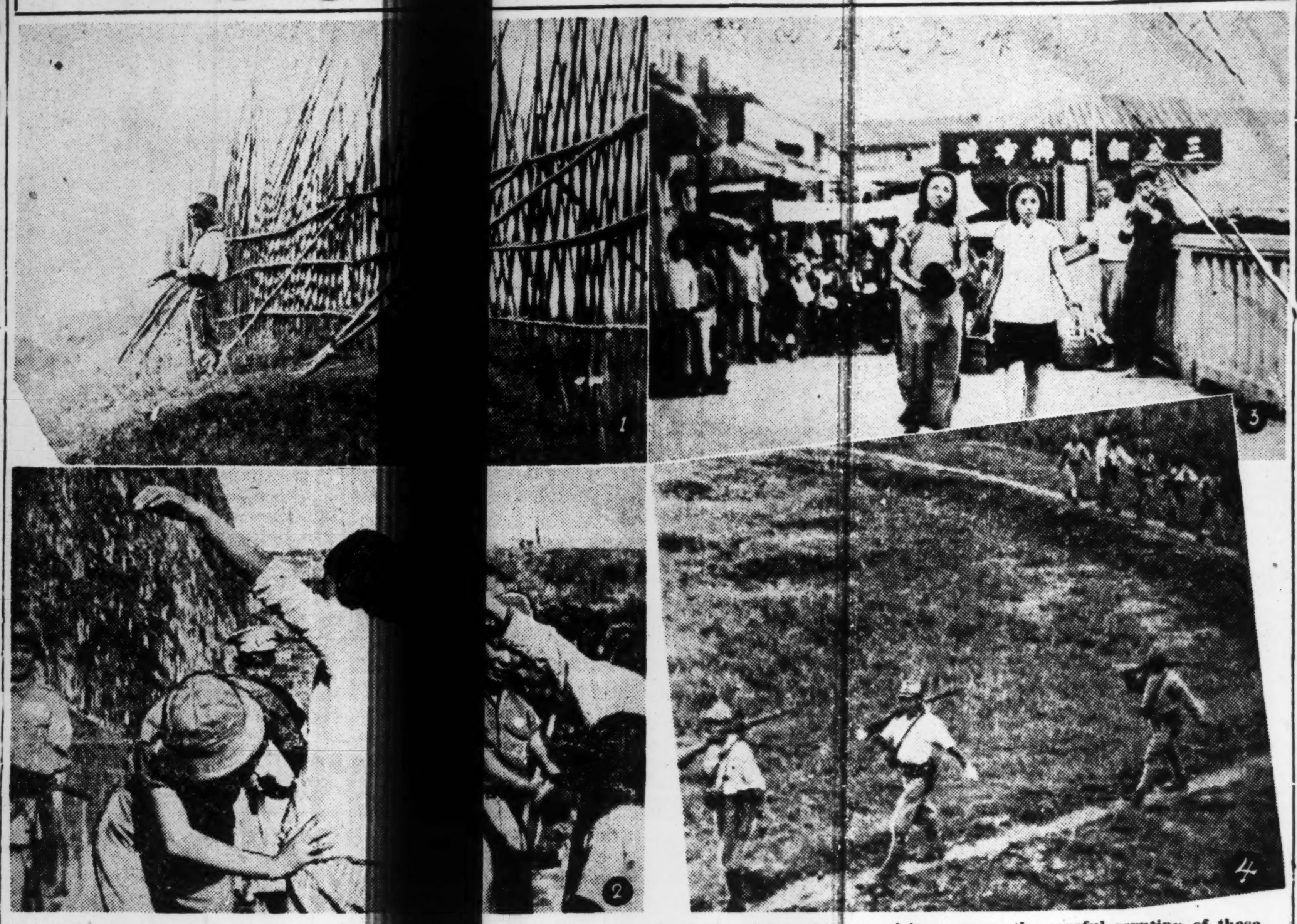
There are in China today well-trained and reawakened youths on one hand, while on the other there is a class of the Chinese intelligentsia, whose minds seem troubled. With what are they troubled? Let me frankly say that they are troubled because they have not been quite freed from the ideological influence of the Anglo-Americans. But while it is so, I am of the firm conviction that their misapprehensions are being gradually and rapidly clarified by reason of the pacification work. Even in their troubled minds, it can be perceived that there is a new hope and life. So they must firmly grasp a national ideal which they can pursue with ardor and zeal. In other words, it is urgently required that they find a firm footing for their national conceptions.

In this connection, I, who have known the reasons why the pernicious Anglo-American influence must be driven out from these parts, had the following to say in my lecture, which I trust they could understand:

"It is beauty that creates history. It is beauty that brings forth peace. As the sunflower always turns its head toward the sun, so do we yearn after beauty. That which works for the good of history is not material or economic interests, but it is beauty, which is a truth that

(Continued on Page 4)

Campaign [illegible] Restore Peace and Order



One of the most significant move[illegible]na today is the rural pacification campaign to restore pe[illegible]r in a specified zone with the cooperation of the Japanese [illegible]thorities. Photos shown here illustrate how the drive is bei[illegible]ut by the people of that country. (1) Alert sentries in [illegible] bamboo-palisade scanning the view before them: their fa[illegible] peaceful scene before them, the wheat fields, the peasa[illegible]and the horizon bespeaking of countryside solitude; at [illegible]me they are on watch for any furtive signs. (2) Woman [illegible]ching for hidden weapons with the soldiers of the peace c[illegible] the walls of the peaceful city; nothing suspicious escape the careful scrutiny of these woman police. (3) With their baskets filled with presents, young Chinese girls entering the protected areas of a rural pacification zone city. These girls are beaming for they themselves are all for the meterialization of the rural pacification campaign, behind them spread out on a banner are the words: Everybody work for the success of the Rural Pacification Campaign and Sure Peace to Each and Every one. (4) In single file a column of soldiers of the peace zone corps led by troops of the Imperial Japanese Army march on to its post for the maintenance of peace.

FIVE ARM[illegible] ENGINEERS

The Gallant Story of the Fi[illegible] Handful of Heroes Against a Po[illegible]ortress Told

(Continued from Yesterday)

While they were looking after their wounded comrades and guarding the trench, time passed on and another hot day dawned upon them. It was July 2. There was not a speck of cloud visible as far as the eye could reach. "I wish it would rain," sighed Superior Private Konno looking up toward the sky. For the last two days they had hardly eaten anything or had anything to drink. Those two days were nothing but a long stretch of suffering. At the end of the difficult march, unimagined fierce fighting had awaited them, during which all of them had been killed or wounded except four. With the coming of noon, the sun beat down its pitiless, scorching rays.

First-Class Private Numazawa, who became delirious from fever, began shouting for water and this was followed by other requests for water. The four soldiers who were nursing the wounded could hardly stand to hear the entreating voices of their comrades. Wherever they turned they saw nothing but white dry earth. The enemy continued shooting at them from so near a distance that they could not even step out of the trench. About 1 p.m. on the same day, Sub-lieutenant Abe's condition suddenly turned for the worse, but the four seemed to have no time to tend to their commander. The enemy began attacking the trench not only from the right and left wings, but also from the front. Second-Class Private Kohara stood on the left with the light machine-gun while Sergeant Yoshida guarded the right with hand-grenades. Superior Private Konno and First-Class Private Nishi guarded the front.

Just then Second-Class Private Ono got up on his bed though he was severely wounded and tried to encourage Sub-lieutenant Abe. Then Sub-lieutenant Abe said, "You must keep quiet. It is bad for you to move. Never mind about me." Second-Class Private Ono, who was breathing with difficulty told Sub-lieutenant Abe, "I am not very badly wounded. Today I am on duty. It is my duty to look after you. I seem to have forgotten about it."

Just then the enemy commenced another attack. Upon hearing the approach of the enemy some attempted to rise by using their swords as canes, but in vain. Some others took out bullets from the box and crawled to the four fighting comrades to supply them with bullets.

Another Hero Dies

Second-Class Private Ono suddenly collapsed. When he was talked to by Sub-lieutenant Abe he gently passed away, murmuring, "Commander, I am leaving for the Yasukuni Shrine ahead of you." He raised hi[illegible] and faintly saying "Ba[illegible] Sub-lieutenant Abe [illegible]itnessed his junior soldi[illegible] dea'h was also show[illegible] flickering of life.

Su[illegible]vate Konno approach[illegible]aying," Brace up, comm[illegible]Then he answered, "I am [illegible]he Yasukuni Shrine with [illegible] Sergeant Yoshida," When [illegible]Yoshida came to his comm[illegible]ath bed he said, "Befo[illegible]ou all, I want to tell you th[illegible]ving you in charge of m[illegible]Here is my sword. Take [illegible] now on direct my men [illegible]." Hearing the consent [illegible] Yoshida, Sub-lieutenan[illegible] the following order unde[illegible]reath," Never leave this [illegible] the honor of our unit, [illegible]r guard till your death[illegible]out his last command[illegible]his hands on his throa[illegible]

Ser[illegible]da guessed that his commander was asking for some water. Being perplexed as to what to do, he said on the ground scratching his head, but suddenly he fetched his canteen and taking off the cork he placed it in his cup upside down. It was plain that there was no water left in the canteen, but he patiently waited for some drops of water. He waited for one minute, two minutes and five minutes, when he saw one drop of water drip into the cup which was followed by another.

He shouted with joy, "Water, water, Nishi, bring me all the canteens you can find." First-Class Private Nishi not quite understanding his comrade's conduct gathered all the canteens which numbered 17 altogether. Sergeant Yoshida telling his comrade to keep up the defense, began to gather one or two drops of water from each canteen, while he encouraged his dying commander with the promise of water. He finally succeeded in gathering some water in his cup which he took up to the commander. Sub-Lieutenant Abe gladly sipped the water and passed away with a faint, "Banzai."

Still No Reinforcements

The other Japanese Units were fighting no less fiercely than the engineers, being attacked by numerous enemy soldiers from every direction. The night of July 3 sped away and the dawn of July 4 broke on them. No reinforcement was yet visible. The engineers kept their guard in the trench though they were attacked by drowsiness and thirst. They had had nothing to eat or drink for the last four days. Gathering up their remaining energy they started digging, hoping they might be able to find some water underground. They were determined to do anything to get a bit of water for their wounded comrades. They dug one meter, two meters, but they saw so sign of water, and finally they had to give up their attempt.

Suddenly First-Class Private Nishi who stood on guard at the front shouted, "I have an idea, let us go out and get the bark of the trees. They might be useful to moisten our mouths." But it was unthinkable to go even an inch out of the trench because the enemy shells were still being showered upon the trench, and not only that, but all the trees were loaded with hand-grenades which would fall and explode at the moment the trees should be touched. It was beyond human power to obtain any water.

Corporal Takagiwa and Corporal Suzuki died asking for water. The four could hardly stand to hear the voices of their dying comrades asking for water. Just then Sergeant Yoshida shouted out, "I have water." First-Class Private Nishi then asked, "Where; where have you got water?" To that wondering question he shouted back. "I have it in my mouth. I have saliva." "I have it too," was the immediate response by First-Class Private Nishi. Both began spitting in a cup and when they secured one or two drops of saliva they took it to the mouth of their dying comrade. But the saliva stuck to the cup and would not come out. Then Sergeant Yoshida throwing off the cup shouted, "Nishi, do as I do," and he put his mouth on his comrade's parched lips and thus gave his saliva to his comrade. The dying soldier sipped his comrade's saliva with tears of gratitude surging into his eyes. Both Sergeant Yoshida and First-Class Private Nishi passed from one to the other, doing the same with each. Superior Private Konno and Second-Class Private Kohara who were weeping, moved by the deep and sacred comradeship, offered to do the same in the place of the other two and asked the latter to stand on guard in their place.

Japanese Planes Appear

Just then, however, they heard the roaring of airplanes. Looking up they saw three or four black spots in the clear sky and the next moment they plainly saw the insignia of the Rising Sun on the planes.

"Planes," someone shouted.

"Japanese planes," other voices followed. Suddenly the inside of the trench changed into a scene of exultation and joyous shouts. The wounded sat up on their beds and grabbing anything they could get at, waved them toward the sky. The planes which flew over Tsechiehtsun dropped two, three and four bombs on the village and two or three more on the church fortress. The entire village together with the church was blasted to bits causing a cloud of dust and debris. "Serves you right," everyone shouted. They could not keep the tears from flowing down their cheeks.

With the arrival of the air corps and the reinforcements headed by Commander Kokubo, the tide turned in favor of the Japanese, and after some fighting the enemy took to their heels, leaving casualties of more than 2,000. They apparently fled toward Hopei Province.

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Generalmusikdirektor
Conductor: MANFRED GURLITT
Soloist: TAKASHI KURATA ('cello)
PROGRAM
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A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1 The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:

Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.

4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

大東亞戰爭標語募集

募集標語

大東亞戰爭ニ對スル一億國民ノ決意ヲ示スモノナルコト
米英擊滅ヲ見ルマデ戰ヒ抜ク決意ヲ示スニ足ルモノナルコト
以上双方又ハソノ一ヲ内容トスル簡單明瞭ニシテ寸鐵殺人的ノ標語ナルコト

應募方法及ビ期日

應募ノ用語ハ日本語及ビ英語トス。但シ日本語ハ當社ニ於テコレヲ飜譯ノ上審査ス

應募者ハ官製端書ニ住所氏名ヲ明記シ昭和十七年十月二十日迄ニ東京市麹町區内幸町一丁目一番地　ジャパン・タイムス社標語係宛郵送サレタシ

審査及ビ發表

審査ハ左記審査委員諸氏ノ嚴選ヲ經テ當選者十名及ビ選外佳作者五名ヲ標語ト共ニ昭和十七年十一月二十日發行ノ「ジャパン・タイムス」紙上ニ發表ス

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當選者ニ對シテハ發表後二十日以内ニ金壹百圓也ヲ、選外佳作者ニ對シテハ紀念トシテ本紙半ケ年分ヲ贈呈ス

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BUNGAKU-ZA TROUPE PRESENTS NEW PLAY

Comedy Deals With Lives of Sexagenarian and His Hard-Bitten Wife

"Uzura," a remarkable comedy based on a play written by the well-known contemporary playwright Yutaka Mafune, is being presented at the Shin Kokumin Gekijo, Tsukiji, by the Bungaku-za theatrical troupe. Performances, which opened on October 1, will run to the middle of this month.

It is produced by Mantaro Kubota and the stage is designed by Kisaku Ito.

The play presents the ever-conflicting life of a romantic sexagenarian, Daisuke, and his realistic wife, Oriko. A lumber merchant in his younger days, Daisuke, even after he comes to live in Tokyo in compliance with the fervent request of his wife, continues to aspire to live in the mountainous regions. He is specially attached to the stillness and mystic beauty of the snow-covered mountains.

Leads Comic Life

A realist and egoist by nature and ignorant of the deep spiritual conflict among her family members, his wife, Oriko, leads a comic life, ever pursuing superficial urban vanity and luxury.

Their son, Yoichi, wisely leaving his home where cold indifference and smouldering hostility prevail among the family members, begins a new life together with his beloved bride, while Daisuke, his romantic spirit and a fervent aspiration for mountain life awakened by a stranger whom he happens to meet, also leaves home for somewhere.

Left alone with her daughter, as unintellectual as herself, Oriko stands nonplussed, still ignorant of what life is and what true family is like.

Masayuki Mori, who plays the role of Daisuke, succeeds in representing the particular character of a romantic old man with a sober but skilled performance, while Miss Haruko Sugimura, veteran screen and stage actress, gives full play to her theatrical talent with a brilliant and subtle performance.

Especially noteworthy is the cunning technique employed for the "exposition," or the introduction of the characters, conducted in the first scene of the initial act. Praise for this is due to the author Mafune, one of the foremost contemporary playwrights.

The stage designer Ito, well displays his unconventional skill in the arrangement of the first scene of the fourth act where the snow-covered shrine compounds is presented with an extremely simple but symbolic setting.

The play covers more than three hours and is rather tedious in some parts. The second scene of the fourth act, in which the low, egoistic character of the heroine is displayed to the extent of vulgarity, might better have been omitted. This would not only shorten the play but also make the concluding act more lively, thus adding a refined sense which is essential to a comedy.

Best Among Amateurs

The Bungaku-za can well claim to be the best troupe among the so-called experimental theatrical companies which total some 200 at present. With able stage-directors and experienced players on its staff and a conscientious will to contribute to the establishment of a national drama worthy of its name, the Bungaku-za has made steady progress since its establishment in 1938. Beside performing on the commercial stages, it is conducting itinerant performances in the rural districts and has gained wide popularity among the communities it has visited.

The contribution by this and some other experimental troupes to the promotion of the agrarian population's appreciative capabilities for drama through the itinerant presentations is indeed great, all the more so because the rural people are generally fed with cheap, unartistic plays presented by profit-making theatrical enterprisers.

If the Bungaku-za succeeds, through untiring efforts in the face of the financial difficulties it is doomed to suffer, in accomplishing such achievements as the German "Wandertruppe" or itinerant troupes have hitherto done, then can the glorious title of the "national drama" be conferred upon the drama it presents.

The Bungaku-za and other companies of similar type have so far strived with admirable conscience to produce novel plays in the hope of establishing a new school of modern drama. However, only meager appreciation and financial difficulties have so far been reaped. What, then, is the cause of the failure, if it may roughly be called a failure, or these troupes commonly classified as "Shingeki"?

In considering this question, a brief survey of Japan's theaterdom is important.

The theatrical activities of this country may be classified roughly into four divisions, namely, Noh, Kabuki, Shimpa and Shingeki. The first two are world famous for their traditional, perfected dramatic style. Both of them have a tradition of hundreds of years and have enjoyed continued popularity from olden times up to the present. They are possessed of established repertories which are played according to their respective established ways of performance. These two classical dramatic schools, therefore, have nothing to add to improve. The traditions of Noh and Kabuki should be retained in exactly the same form as they have now, for they are the cream of Japan's conventional dramatic activities, or, in other words, are the cultural legacy handed down by our ancestors.

Shimpa Was Popular

The Shimpa, a school of vulgarized Kabuki, came into existence in the middle Meiji Period. It won wide popularity as it presented the Kabuki's tradition in a style which could be appreciated more easily. That the Shimpa has presented plays of modern life is another factor to invite the popularity among the drama-fans.

The origin of the Shingeki school dates back also to the middle part of the Meiji Period, when Kaoru Osanai, a playwright and stage-manager with unparalleled talent, first introduced European dramas on the stage of the Shin Tsukiji Gekijo, the present Shin Kokumin Gekijo.

The middle-Meiji intellectuals who were ultra-enthusiastic for anything modern hailed the birth of the Shingeki school. Since then, the Shingeki troupes, notably the Shin Tsukiji-za, have enjoyed great popularity, although they have had to suffer perpetual financial difficulties.

Through the Taisho Period and the first decade of the Showa Period, the Shin-Tsukiji troupe and its lesser satellites have made steady progress and have eventually establisned one school in Japan's theaterdom.

Some years ago, however, the Shin-Tsukiji-za and the Shinkyo Gekidan, foremost representatives of the Shingeki troupes, were forced to disband. And out of the ruins of these companies and the crushed tradition of the Shingeki, were born the Bungaku-za and other troupes of the same type.

Today, there are some 200 troupes of the Shingeki school, some of which conduct regular itinerant performances in rural districts under the support of the Board of Information and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Deprived of the tradition of the Shingeki school and also unable to revive it due to the present circumstances, these dramatic companies still remain colorless in their character and accordingly they have so far failed to become very prominent in theaterdom.

Under such circumstances, every Shingeki troupe has tried various measures to gain popularity and to establish an outstanding character of its own, but without any noteworthy result.

Criticism of Shingeki

In criticizing the Shingeki, a drama critic points out that the unpopularity of this school is due to its too realistic performance. He suggests to the Shingeki players that efforts be made to establish a symbolic style in their dramatic representation, whereby the Shingeki's new tradition can be created.

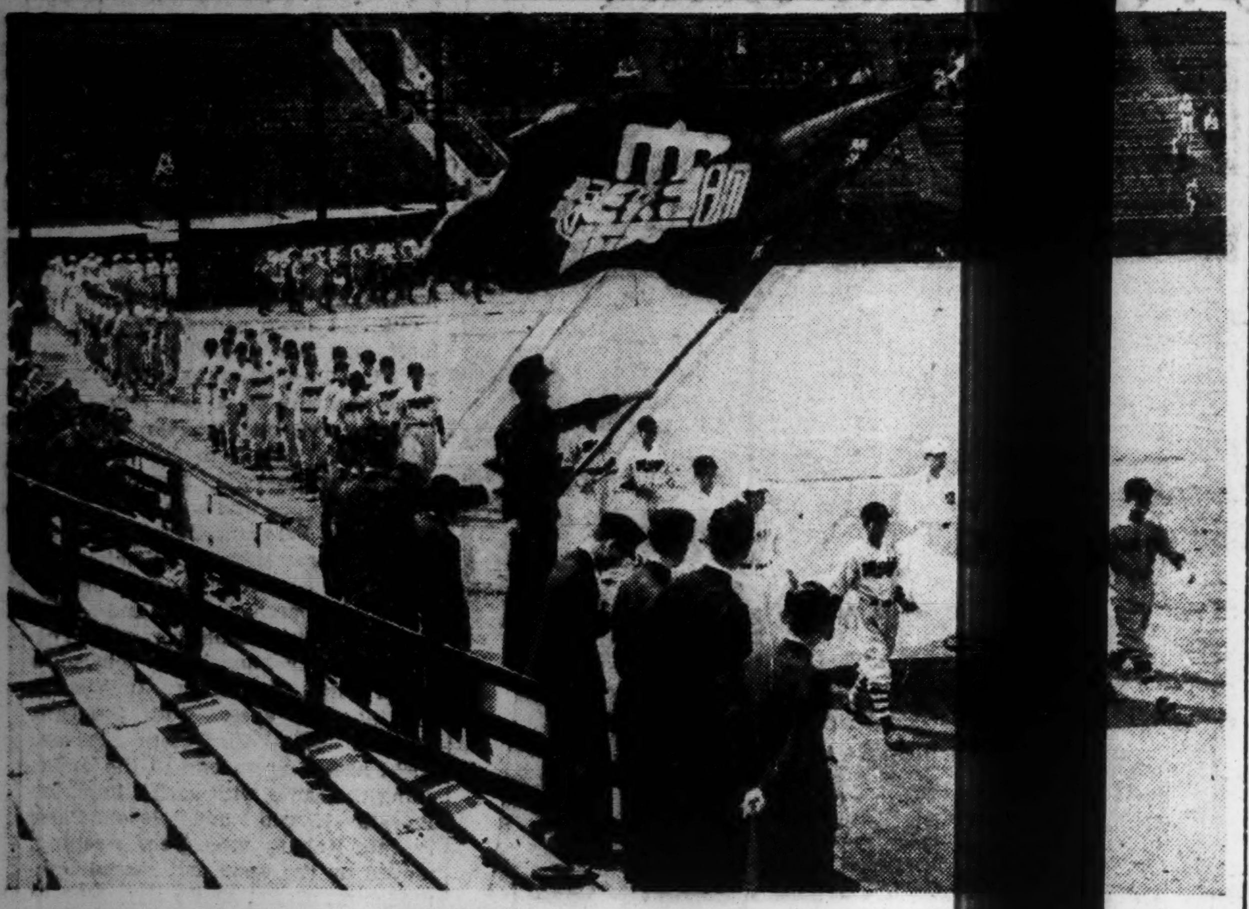
Another states, "Not infrequently have I been bored to death by the Shingeki dramas, because of their too amaturish presentation. The Shingeki troupes must cease to be contented with their amaturism.

"However," he adds, "I pay respect to the players of this school for their fervant aspiration for the attainment of art and their efforts to create worthy theatrical art that will be powerful enough to drive away the vulgar plays which are more harmful than beneficial to the drama-fans."

Indeed, the Shingeki school is the only one on which we pin hope for the creation of a modern national drama worthy of the name. A "drama for art" will not be created by profit-making entrepreneurs but only by those who are determined to devote themselves ot art. And this admirable aspiration we find amply in the Shingeki school.

It should be remembered by those who are concerned with this school of drama that much attention and expectations are being placed on their future activities

College Baseball Season Here



Led by the defending champion, Meiji, all teams of the Tokyo University Big Six Baseball League, marched past in review Saturday, the opening day of the League games at the [illegible] stadium. Later Meiji took the field to [illegible]ial, 2 to 0.

Music Notes

To collect funds for the construction of a monument in commemoration of Tokichi Setoguchi, the late composer of the "Warship March," the song of the Imperial Japanese Navy, a special concert will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m. today under the auspices of the Tokyo Municipality. The Kaiyo Brass Orchestra will perform Bizet's "Arlesienne" Suite; Weber's "Oberon" Overture; selections from Mascagni's "Cavaleria Rusticana," and the last two movements from Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. Ryozo Okuda, tenor, will be heard in solo numbers. An address by Rear-Admiral Kunishige Muto will open the event.

A large concert to contribute towards the same funds will be held at the Hibiya Open Air Auditorium from 2:30 p.m., Saturday, October 10, under the joint auspices of the Japan Musical Culture Association, the Japan Phonograph Record Culture Association, the Concert Artists Association, and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun, with the support of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation and the Tokyo Municipality. Part one of the program contains performances by the Kaiyo Brass Orchestra, the Seio Brass Band, the Tokyo Symphonic Brass Orchestra, and the All-Kanto Brass Band League, conducted alternately by Koscak Yamada and Yazaemon Hayakawa. Leading concert and opera singers, including Madam Tamaki Miura, Miss Taneko Seki, Miss Akio Tsuji, Madam Yoshiko Sato, Yoshie Fujiwara, Ryozo Okuda, and Takeo Ito, will appear in the middle section, which will also feature presentations by the Seiko Takata and Tamami Hanayagi dance groups. The Japan Broadcasting Chorus, the Japan Chorus Society, and the Tokyo Chorus Society will conclude the program, which will be opened with addresses by Koscak Yamada, Rear-Admiral Kunishige Muto, and Keizo Horiuchi.

Selections from "Takiguchi-Nyudo," a new Japanese opera, will be offered in a recital of vocal solos and ensembles by Yoshio Ishihara and his vocal group, from 7 p.m., Monday, October 5, at the Nihon Seinenkan.

Orchestra events of the week include the first of four programs in a "Bach Cycle" by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Klaus Pringsheim, from 6:30 p.m., Tuesday, October 6, at the Aoyama Kaikan (Aoyama-Minami-cho 6-Chome); and the twelfth periodical subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, directed by Professor Manfred Gurlitt, with a program of Kodali, Dvorak, and Tchaikovski, from 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, October 7, at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Vivaldi-Respighi's Sonata in D minor; Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor; Bach's Partita, and Beethoven's Romance in F major form the main substance of Miss Takiko Omura's first violin recital at the Meiji Seimei Auditorium, from 7 p.m., Saturday, October 10, with Professor Leo Sirota at the piano. Numbers by Rameau, Moszkowski, Glazounov, and Rimsky-Korssakov will also be played.

Miss Tayo Kaneko, mezzosoprano, will be pre[illegible]panese songs by Hidem[illegible]e, Saburo Moroi, and [illegible]attori, and other selec[illegible]utumn concert with [illegible]uth Orchestra under [illegible] Toroku Takagi, from [illegible]nday, October 77, a[illegible] Seinenkan. Yoshie Fu[illegible]ssist in the concert w[illegible] songs and French op[illegible]

A cycle [illegible] songs composed by [illegible]ada will be interpreted [illegible]amiko Sugiura, assisted [illegible]ano by Professor Man[illegible]in her vocal ber 11, a[illegible] Seinenkan. from 7 p.m. [illegible] October 13. She will als[illegible] from Cimarosa's "La [illegible] del Sole," Mozart's "[illegible]i," Puccini's "Manon L[illegible] Verdi's "La Sforza del [illegible]s well as a group of R[illegible]

Three p[illegible] within two days are a[illegible]usical events of the foll[illegible] Miss Mary Shimizu w[illegible]ublic for the first time o[illegible]October 14, 7 p.m., at the [illegible]aikan, when she will p[illegible]'s "Clair de Lune," [illegible] "Moonlight Sonata," O[illegible] and several pieces by Ch[illegible]iszt.

A progra[illegible] similar lines will be off[illegible] Tomiko Mikami, who [illegible]d in Ravel's Sonatine, [illegible]Sonata Opus 81a, "Les A[illegible]in and Liszt selections, a[illegible] Walzer Opus 39, at the [illegible]enkan, from 6:30 p.m., T[illegible]ober 15.

The same [illegible] Isako Kurokawa will h[illegible] at the Gunjin Kaikan, [illegible]., presenting Brahms' V[illegible] Fugue on a Theme by H[illegible] 24; Chopin's Sonata Opus [illegible]cond volume of Debussy's [illegible] and Liszt's Hungarian [illegible] No. 13 and No. 2.

An unus[illegible] violin music fans will be [illegible] Miss Hisako Tsuji who [illegible] four of the greatest co[illegible]he literature for this ins[illegible]wo programs on Friday a[illegible], October 16 and 17, fro[illegible]t the Hibiya Public Hall, [illegible]o Symphony Orchestra [illegible] direction of Joseph Ro[illegible] accompany the young [illegible]

Friday's [illegible]ontain's the Brahms Co[illegible] major and the Tchaiko[illegible]o in D major as well a[illegible]s "Leonore" Overture No[illegible]s Saturday's program co[illegible]Mendelssohn's Concerto i[illegible] Beethoven's Concerto in [illegible] preceded by Weber's "O[illegible]ture.

Miss Sa[illegible]wa, mezzo-soprano; S[illegible]no; Professor Constantine [illegible]ello; Madam Lydia Sch[illegible]no; Madam Yoshiko N[illegible]oprano, and Professor W[illegible] violin, will jointly ap[illegible]24th Welfare Culture Co[illegible]ored by the Kokusai B[illegible], from 2 and 6 p.m., Sat[illegible]er 17, at the Kyoritsu H[illegible]

Shang[illegible]ebrates

C.P.S.

SHANGHA[illegible] 1.—The National Shan[illegible]sity celebrated the fir[illegible]ary of its foundation [illegible]d certificates were award[illegible]st term graduates of the [illegible]t of Agriculture and Co[illegible] the University.

Fu Gi[illegible]ommand

C.P.S.

HANGCH[illegible]ber 1.—The Rural Pa[illegible]mmission has decided to [illegible]u Shih-yueh, Chairman [illegible]kiang Provincial Gov[illegible] concurrently Commande[illegible]ace Preservation Corp[illegible] southeast of Lake Tai[illegible]

OPENING GAME SEES WASEDA VICTORIOUS

Intercollegiate Football and Baseball Season Under Way In Capital

Left-half Hamada set the pace Saturday as the Waseda university football team romped to a 26 to 0 triumph over Nichidai, in the opening game of a Kanto Collegiate Gaikyu League double-header at the Meiji Shrine stadium. In the second game, Rikkyo pulled the season's first upset by holding the highly-touted Meiji champions to a scoreless tie.

The Waseda-Nichidai game featured the running of Hamada who scored three touchdowns on runs of 40, 35 and 30 yards. In the first half, Hamada took a pass from Narumi to tally standing up, the pass and run being good for 35-yards.

In the last half, Hamada twice took Nichidai punts to cross the goal line, each time out-running the entire Nichidai team.

Narumi Takes Ball

Narumi closed the Waseda scoring by breaking loose near the end of the game for 45-yards to take the ball to the five, from where he scored after two plunges into the center. Nakamura converted twice for the extra points.

Playing aggressive football from start to finish, Rikkyo out-fought and out-played Meiji to gain a well earned draw.

Neither eleven threatened during the first half and a blocked kick gave Rikkyo its only chance late in the game. However, Meiji removed the threat by interception.

The play of Rikkyo was a revealation to most of the fans. Considered at best a two touchdown underdog, Rikkyo showed sound hard football to stop cold the defending champion every thrust.

The whole forward wall of Rikkyo were stars Saturday, while offensively, the hard running of Terai softened up Meiji considerably.

The Line-Ups

Kataoka	LE	Yoshida
Enma	LT	Shibata
Hiruta	Lg	Toyomura
Wada	C	Kobata
Kitamura	RG	Shibakawa
Kagami	RG	Ohno
Umeda	RE	Ohsaki
Nakamura	QB	Takeshita
Yoshino	LH	Takamori
Narumi	RH	[illegible]
Yamawaki	FB	Matsuyama

Score

Waseda	7	19—26
Nichidai	0	0—0

Kuramoto	LE	Kuwabara
Shimokawa	LT	Ohto
Suzuki	LG	Matsumura
Tsuruoka	C	Sekito
Nikaido	RG	Tezuka
Isobe	RT	Fukue
Inouye	RE	Yamamoto
Oda	QB	Inn[illegible]
Motoyama	LH	Takeuchi
Yamahira	RH	Kurahashi
Wakatake	FB	Terai

Score:

Rikkyo	0	0—0
Meiji	0	0—0

Meiji Defeats Teidai

Shinichi Shima pitched three-hit ball Saturday to give Meiji a 2-0 victory over Imperial in the opening game of the Tokyo University Big Six Baseball League at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

Today, a triple-header is scheduled with Waseda meeting Hosei in the opener at 9:30 a.m,, followed by Imperial vs. Keio and Rikkyo vs. Meiji.

Meiji went to work on hurler Inada at the start, scoring a run on a walk and a hit by Yamazaki. They clinched the game in the fourth canto, again putting across a tally.

The game was an unusually dull affair, with a total of eight hits, Meiji collecting five off Inada and Yamazaki. Imperial miscued twice while Meiji was guilty of three errors.

Meiji	AB	R	H	E
Yasui, 2b	3	[illegible]	0	0
Miyazaki, 2b	1	[illegible]	1	0
Kozumi, lf	2	[illegible]	0	0
Nishimatsu, rf	2	[illegible]	0	0
Kato, 1b	4	[illegible]	0	1
Harada, cf	4	[illegible]	1	0
Tetsuka, 3b	3	[illegible]	1	0
Shima, p	4	[illegible]	0	0
Tanaka, c	4	[illegible]	1	1
Takejiri, ss	3	[illegible]	1	1
Total	30	[illegible]	5	3

Imperial	AB	R	H	E
Utomiya, cf	4	[illegible]	0	0
Yamazaki, lf	3	[illegible]	0	1
Toyokawa, 3b	1	[illegible]	0	0
Sato, rf	3	[illegible]	1	0
Morioka, 2b	3	[illegible]	0	1
Suzuki, 2b	1	[illegible]	1	0
Ikeda, 1b	3	[illegible]	0	0
Inada, p	1	[illegible]	0	0
Yamazaki, p	2	[illegible]	0	0
Hida, c	2	[illegible]	0	0
Umehara, c	1	[illegible]	0	0
Koshiyama (pinch-hitter)	1	[illegible]	0	0
Haruo, ss	3	[illegible]	1	0
Total	28	[illegible]	3	2

Score:

Imperial	0 0 0 0 0 [illegible] 0 0—0
Meiji	1 0 0 1 0 [illegible] 0 ×—2

Hsu Heads Kobe Consulate

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 3.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that Teng Yun-chu, Consul General in Kobe, had been recalled for service in the Ministry and that Hsu Jen-i had been appointed Acting Consul General for Kobe.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MAS

September 28, (Monday) Leonid Kreutzer: It is not often we are privileged to hear great artists in this part of the world. The Hibiya Public Hall was packed to full capacity last Monday evening. The Concert opened with Chopin's Fantasie in F minor, Op. 49, followed by the same composer's Sonata in B flat minor, Op. 35, and Twenty-Four Preludes, Op. 28. The "Chopin-Evening" was concluded with the Sonata in B minor, Op. 58.

Kreutzer is not only a great pianist but a profound thinker and a poet in disguise. In the Fantasie, he recreated all the freedom of musical imagery with an astonishing freshness: the graceful intimacy, the fret and grief, and all the inflections of pensive mood were set forth with characteristic vividness. The Sonata (B flat minor) that followed the Fantasie, began with wonderful little figures of melody, after four bars of gaping desolation. Those little figures of melody did pour forth such plaintive anguish with hesitancy and despair too deep for tears. After the Scherzo, dark shadows groped along in garbs of destiny, and then for a moment, there seemed to be a delightful, little reminiscence of the dreaming days, so far away yet so near, but the grey reality was soon to obscure all the traces of mirth relentlessly. After a short interval, the Twenty-Four Preludes followed.

It is comparatively easy to play a Sonata or a Concerto, where a music is moulded into an integral whole and the principal mood runs more or less in a consistent form. But, it is tremendously difficult to play such things as Chopin's Preludes one after the other at a stretch, where moods are varied so diversely from one another, unless there is a sufficient interval of time after each item to re-cast the player into a diffent musical mood. Yet, the feat was accomplished with remarkable contrast: the tenderness and poetry, the pathos and dramatic intensity, were brought out with utmost fidelity and freshness, though, perhaps, a shade more ponderous Tempo taken in some of the Preludes would have enhanced the exquisite rendition still further. In the last Sonata (B minor), his lofty musical conception found its vent through which he exulted himself in his powers: the tone gained its full sonority and the music reverberated throughout the Hall. After the stormy first movement, a lovely fresco unfolded itself in the Scherzo; a Largo in an idyllic mood was soon to be followed by a violent and tragic Finale.

He is a master of every technical device to which the instrument is amenable. The accuracy with which he brought off the daring passages, the clearness of his tone during the process, the glitter which he could produce with such things as chromatic-scales in thirds and fourths, and passages where brilliant figuration in the right-hand was combined with left-hand figuration, as in the last movement of the B flat minor-Sonata, were enough to dazzle the most discriminating public. His range and control of tone were exceptional, and his predilection for divers tone-colours was manifested every where with refinement and restraint, though, at times, he demanded something more than the instrument could offer.

One of the reasons why Kreutzer's rendition of Chopin sounds so refreshing and indivdual is that he breaks away from the conventional notion that Chopin should be played with sweet effeminacy and languid sensuousness, and with a so called "Chopin tempo rubato" almost amounting to an uncontrolled rhythm. The subtle tempo-modification, which Kreutzer employs, is also at the root of his refreshing interpretation of Chopin. Chopin had moments of heroism and tragedy just as deep as Beethoven's, though Chopin might not have experienced such titanic, spiritual struggle as Beethoven experienced.

Music, under a best possible condition, is difficult enough, but under a strained condition like the present, we can only pay our sincere homage to the artist, who, even for a while, leads us into a tonal world of beatitude.

Kansai Notes

On the occasion of the 73rd birthday of Mahatma K. Gandhi, some 50 Indian residents of the Kobe and Osaka districts gathered at the premises of the Indian Social Society in Kobe from 5 p.m. Friday.

The celebration was opened with a salutation ceremony of the hoisting of the Indian nationalist flag, following which a silent prayer was said for the longevity of the Mahatma and for the success of the Indian independence movement. A speech was then delivered by Tekchand Mehra, director of the Kansai chapter of the Indian Independence League and chairman of the meeting. Mr. Mehra lauded the intrepid efforts of Mahatma Gandhi in leading the civil disobedience movements in India.

K. R. Bhutt gave a brief history of the life of the Mahatma, stressing the important role played by Gandhi in the independence movement of India. S. C. Das, C. Gokaldas and others followed in giving speeches.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on October 2: Mrs. L. Bellstedt, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ishikawa, Mr. O. Gastmeier, Mr. N. Kawampto, Mr. U. Kokubu, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons, Mr. S. Nakajima, Mrs. H. Shirane, Mrs. I. Wallig and two daughters.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on October 2 included: Mr. T. Mitsui, Mr. T. Nakamura, Mr. K. Kutsuna, Mr. R. Ohta, Mr. and Mrs. K. Katsuyama.

RURAL CAMPAIGN SHOWS PROGRESS

(Continued from Page 3)

has been taught through our Oriental classics."

Beauty in Hakko-Ichiu

Such being the main point of my lecture, I was afraid, however, that I might be unable to make my meaning of beauty clear to the Chinese who have not lived under an unbroken line of sovereign like ours. There is beauty in this as beauty is found in our great ideal of Hakko-Ichiu or universal brotherhood. In fact it is this beauty which has caused the Japanese to push the construction of Greater East Asia with ardor and zeal, and further that it is this ideal which has motivated the present pacification work.

While I was staying at Soochow I had much chance to come in contact with persons connected with the Special Service, which was in charge of the pacification work in that place. I had the opportunity of personally observing what those people were doing. I felt most grateful to them for their tireless efforts and sincerity in the matter. It gave me a firm conviction as to the future of the pacification work.

It was Mr. Kaneko, Chief of the Special Service, who related to me his experiences in the work in the following manner:

"In our purchase of rice from farmers, we had quite a job to fix proper prices. Although we had to go quite thoroughly into the cost of farming including the farmer's living expenses in our estimation of prices, frankly speaking, the farmers seem to be well satisfied."

Of course, the pacification work is in charge of Nanking Government, carried out at the advice of the Japanese authorities. The party which is actually in chage of the work in Kiangsu is the Kuomintang of that province, headed by Mr. Li Shih-chun. This group is assisted by the Japanese Special Service of that place.

The fact that we were guests at the official residence of the Special Service Chief for about two months while we stayed at Soochow, gave us the opportunity of making a close observation of the work as it was actually carried on. It was not something to be glanced at as a matter of course, nor did our judgment come from any superficial observation. What struck us most was the sincerity and earnestness with which those officers tackled the problem.

As to the Chinese side, Mr. Li Shih-chun, who heads the work, is a capable and intelligent man while Mr. Yuan Chu, who is the head of the education department of the province, which is responsible for the upbringing of the youths under his department, is both progressive and youthful.

Our chief concern, however, is with those young Chinese who are going to be the Chinese of tomorrow. Of course, I hope that more of those intelligent Chinese young people will come to appreciate our real wishes and our ideals, but what gives us confidence about the future of China is the fact that those rising Chinese youths will some day come to assert themselves and run the country in the way it should be run.

Apropos of the pacification work from the financial standpoint, I happened to be in a veritable whirl of excitement when the exchange of old legal tender with the new Nanking Reserve Bank notes took place in those pacification areas in the latter part of June. The people of those districts were to bring in all the old fapi they had and take home with them in exchange the notes issued by the Central Reserve Bank of Nanking Government. It meant that after the exchange there would be no more of the old fapi issued by Chunking regime in circulation in the pacification area.

Of course, there existed misgivings on the part of the Nanking authorities and those who were connected with the pacification work regarding any transaction of this kind Would the people come to the exchange? Would they not hide the old money, or put them away in order to avoid the transaction? But such fears all proved to be groundless. In fact the Chief of Special Service, Lieutenant-Colonel Kaneko, was of the opinion that he was confident of success from the start. And as a matter of fact there is now not a single fapi in use in any of the Rural Pacification Areas.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive of tax

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

DRESSMAKING or mending accepted. Will call if notified to Hisaku Yamamoto, c/o Toda, 1118, Kashiwagi 5-chome, Yodobashi-ku, Tokyo.

FRENCH lady with Japanese nationality, speaking English, French, Spanish, German, Japanese, seeks position as governess. Box 667, Japan Times, Yokohama.

GOVERNESS, educated abroad, experienced piano teacher, besides ordinary school subjects can teach shorthand and typewriting. Box 665, Japan Times, Yokohama.

JAPANESE, 32, well versed in English, good experience in foreign trade, seeks position in any capacity. Apply Box 331, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

PARTLY furnished room for rent to an educated and intelligent foreign lady. Use of bath and kitchen. Convenient location. Box 330, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Yokohama

TWO rooms with verandah, furnished, near Mugitacho tram stop. Apply Mrs. Luiker, 35 Sagiyama, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

IMPORTED dinner set and glassware of well known European make, including many choice pieces. Apply 6-B, Yamate-cho (Bluff), Yokohama, afternoon 3-5 only.

"MARMON" motorcar 1932 model for sale to highest bidder. Apply to Spanish Legation, Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Instruction

GERMAN private lessons and conversation, one hour each week, fee ¥10 a month. Standard pronunciation Call Patek, 17, Tomizakacho 2-chome, Koishikawa-ku.

PIANIST, Nadejda Koslovsky, diploma Paris Conservatory, studied with celebrated pianist Alfred Cortot, gives piano lessons. No. 90-6 Yamate-cho (Bluff), Yokohama.

WELL educated Japanese lady gives Japanese private lessons to beginner and conversation, standard pronunciation, once a week one hour, fee ¥20 monthly. Apply Box 325, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

WANTED by two foreigners experienced Japanese lady-teacher or Nisei. Apply Box 666, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2358.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten 23, 1-chome Kamidori, Shibuya-ku. Tel. Aoyama 36-1940.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

DR. MED. Thea Tezuka-Berger, 61 Ryudo-cho, Azabu-ku, near Roppongi. Japanese, German, English, French spoken. Hours: 3-5 p.m. or by appointment. Tel. 48-0755 or 48-3268.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects, please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 8 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

SCHEDULE ADOPTED ON STEEL EXPORTS

Secondary Manufactures of Metal to Be Exported to Thailand, F.I.C.

With a favorable understanding obtained from the Commerce and Industry Ministry and other competent authorities on the schedule jointly drafted by the Iron and Steel Control Association and the Foreign Trade Control Association for exportation of secondary steel manufactures to Thailand and French Indo-China, these associations are expected shortly to enforce this schedule, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

The Tokyo Shimbun gives the following details in connection with this schedule:

1. Export Quotas

(a) The Iron and Steel Control Association is to draft a feasible schedule in consultation with the Foreign Trade Control Association according to the instructions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

(b) The Iron and Steel Control Association is to approach the Iron and Steel Federation with regard to a practical schedule for the secondary manufacture of iron and steel articles.

Sole Agency Fixed

2. Export Agencies

(a) The Iron Material Control Company is to be the sole agent for the control of pig iron, cast iron tubes, steel lumps, rolled steel slabs and rolled steel materials, and the Iron and Steel Sales Control Company is to act as sole agent for the exportation of steel lumps, rolled steel slabs and rolled steel materials, it being understood, however, that eligible exporters are to be entrusted with the actual routine of exportation on behalf of the Iron and Steel Sales Control Company.

(b) The Japan Foreign Trade Promotion Company is to assume sole agency for the exportation of cast steel products (except cast steel tubes) turned out in the second-stage of production, and is also to make eligible exporters undertake the exportation of the specified articles in the form of consignments.

3. Distribution of Profits

(a) The margin of profit, or balance between official prices and export prices (not including telegraphic commission) of iron and steel and of secondary products fixed by the Iron Control Company, the Iron and Steel Sales Company and the Japan Foreign Trade Promotion Company, is to be accepted by the Iron Material Control Company and the Iron and Steel Sales Control Company at the rate of 70 per cent and the Japan Foreign Trade Promotion Company at the rate of 30 per cent, it being understood that this margin of profit is to be reserved for a special account.

Gov't. Consent Needed

(b) The Iron Material Control Company, the Iron and Steel Sales Control Company and the Japan Foreign Trade Promotion Company are to follow the instructions of the Iron and Steel Control Association and the Foreign Trade Control Association before dividing the profit referred to in the preceding paragraph, it being understood, however, that the Iron and Steel Control Association and the Foreign Trade Control Association are to seek for the Commerce and Industry Ministry's approval before giving instructions of this nature.

It is related by the paper that a scheme is now afoot for the creation of a committee comprising the Iron and Steel Control Association, the Foreign Trade Control Association, the Iron Industry Federation the Iron Material Control Company, the Iron and Steel Sales Control Company, the Japan Foreign Trade Promotion Company, the Japan Cast Iron Tube Control Company, the Japan Wire Material Control Company and the Galvanized Sheet Iron Control Company, in the hope of facilitating the enforcement of the foregoing processes of exportation.

KAPOK OUTPUT CONTROL

Plantations in Java Will Be Run By Corporation

Domei

BATAVIA, October 2.—The Japanese Military Administration here, which some time ago placed rubber, coffee, quinine and tea plantations under the control of the plantation control corporation has placed kapok plantations under the supervision of the same body, it was announced yesterday.

Kapok which is produced chiefly in the central and the eastern part of Java, is being harvested at the present time, and the major portion is exported.

More than one-third of the kapok produced in Java, is scheduled to be bought and stored by the plantation control corporation. The corporation will shortly establish branches at Bandoeng, Surabaya and Semarang to buy kapok.

INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES AND THE WAR

Clothing Difficulties Ahead for United States, Britain as Supplies of Wool Diminishing Under War Risks, Ship Sinkings

The world distribution of natural fiber materials is extremely uneven and wool, in particular, is most unevenly distributed. A mere mention of wool calls up Australia to the mind, so well known is Australia the world over as a wool producing country.

As the following table will show, over 90 per cent of the total production of wool throughout the world is accounted for by this "Orphan of the Pacific" together with New Zealand, the United States and South Africa, all anti-Axis Powers.

(In £1,000,000)

	1937	1938	1939
Australia	1,023	985	1,090
New Zealand	297	328	322
America	433	436	442
Argentine	365	399	384
Uruguay	116	125	122
South Africa	233	248	270
World Total	3,460	3,520	3,630

Providence, however, is always at work, even if invisible at times. While in a section of the anti-Axis camp there is an abundance of wool as seen above, in the United States and the British Isles, which form the headquarters of the Allies, Government leaders are cudgeling their brains over the acute shortage of wool.

Can't Cover Needs

Although America produces raw cotton in abundance, it has been depending on Australia, New Zealand, the Argentine and Uruguay for the supply of one-third of its wool requirements for clothing. The demand in the United States for wool for military purpose this year is estimated at 310,000, while civilian requirements will amount to 136,000 tons—a total of 446,000 tons which shows an increase of 26,000 as compared with last year. Against this, the domestic annual output has been between 208,000 and 210,000 tons on an average, and even supposing that this standard can be maintained this year, it will still be necessary to fall back on import and domestic stocks. According to an announcement made by the Department of Commerce of the Washington Government, the total stocks of wool as at the end of June of last year were 524,750,000 pounds or 262,000 tons, comprising 207,750,000 pounds of internal stocks, 67,000,000 tons kept in stock by the National Defense Material Supply Commission and 250,00,000 pounds which were transferred from Britain under an agreement concluded at the beginning of this year and which are still held in the production areas. It is certain that they will do their utmost to obtain supplies from South America and Australia, but in that case the shortage of bottoms will offer a serious problem. On account of the comparatively good transit enjoyed with Argentina just at present the United States is entertaining great hopes in regard to Argentine wool, but the trouble is that the export capacity of that country in recent years has been about 120,000 tons per year, which is hardly sufficient to cover one-third of the estimated requirements of America for the current year.

British Position Worse

The situation naturally is much worse in Britain, which has been relying on its overseas possessions for the greater portion of its domestic wool needs. The internal stocks are fast dwindling, and it was necessary in April of this year to place a ban on the export of woollen fabrics.

Production of artificial fibers is also at an extremely low ebb due to shortage of materials, while the stocks of raw cotton and wool are steadily running low.

The tragic fate which befell Germany during the previous Great War rendering it impossible to replenish even the military uniforms is now staring Britain in the face, the land of textile industry.

The Imperial Navy

(Continued from Page 6)

manship which she had claimed to be unexcelled in the world.

On this day, the two British destroyers, the Thanet and Vampire, planning an attack on our transports had moved out of Singapore; but the two Japanese destroyers discovered them and immediately sent the Thanet to the bottom while the Vampire escaped under cover of darkness.

The very British Navy which had taken pride in her marksmanship since crushing Spain's "invincible fleet" upon meeting the Imperial Navy for the first time, miserably lost one destroyer while the other ran away without being able to inflict even the slightest damage. The Nelson's spirit of attack had at last come to an end after one hundred and forty years.

Battle off Bali

Then came the daring sea battle off the shores of Bali on February 20, at which time we were again victorious.

It was 12 p.m. on February 20. Two of our destroyers, taking an active part in the joint army and navy campaign in the Bali area, encountered a combined Dutch-American fleet, made up of two cruisers and five destroyers in Lonbok Strait, situated east of the Island of Bali. This fleet was many times the size of ours; but our destroyers, without flinching, opened fire at once and displayed their might. Not a single hit was wide of its mark. Ten minutes of fire resulted in the sinking of two enemy destroyers and the severe crippling of another.

Perhaps overcome with fright by the fierceness of the attack, two enemy cruisers began to show a clean pair of heels. Our men cried out, "Cowards, fight it out!" and chased the cruisers, entering into a second battle at 3:15 a.m. but finally the enemy fled out of sight. The successes won in this daring night battle has demonstrated the true merit of our destroyer flotillas which never fail to live up to the tradition of our Navy.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our destroyer flotillas have had no chance of showing its real strength, the only opportunity being an incidental operation with an enemy destroyer off the shores of Endau. This encounter off the Island of Bali is claimed to have been the first conspicuous action of our destroyers since the sinking of the Russian battleship, Navarian, by the destroyer under the leadership of Commander Suzuki (Admiral Kantaro Suzuki) in the Battle of the Japan Sea.

Mine-Sweepers

Along with the destroyers, the mine-sweepers are also defying the heavy seas in the South and fighting in the tropical heat.

Our sea-clearing parties have tacitly volunteered to undertake a difficult and unromantic task which has made possible our continuous victories on the sea. The duty of a mine-sweeper is to clear away all mines in the path of ships in and around ports or in seas where there are possibilities of mines having been laid by the enemy. Consequently, the mine-sweeping flotillas, acting as avant-courier to our transports or as herald to fleets entering port, always take the van, clearing away mines and other dangerous objects. Most naturally, during landing operations, they are the first to be attacked by enemy batteries. It is also these mine-sweepers that are the most exposed to the dangers of enemy mines. We can clearly see what a hazardous duty it is responsible for, even from the fact that, since the outbreak of the war, we have lost five mine-sweepers.

Even in the face of constant danger, our mine-sweeping flotillas must be willing to plunge into the jaws of death and engage in death-defying operations in order to see to it that our transports reach their destination safely.

During our war with Russia in 1904-5, twenty Japanese and Russian war vessels including our Hatsuse and Yashima and the Russian flagship, Petropavlovsk, were blown up after hitting mines. Notwithstanding the widespread activities of our battleships in the present war, only a few have fallen victim to mines. Much of this is due to the death-defying efforts of our intrepid and resolute mine-sweeping flotillas.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.60	+ 0.20
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	97.30	+ 1.50
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	95.20	Same
Govt' Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

Bill Clearings

October 3

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	240.314	126.763
Balance	41,735	18,486

AXIS N[illegible] HAVE ENOU[illegible] SUPPLY

Shortage [illegible] Caused by Axis U-[illegible]vities Hits In[illegible]here

Holding [illegible]t of the total world o[illegible], the United States is [illegible]oing considerable diffi[illegible]ting the enormous dem[illegible]oleum. Petroleum is e[illegible]he prosecution of modern [illegible] At least the minimum [illegible]f oil required for the [illegible] of military operations [illegible]ecured but no more is [illegible] Axis Powers have quit[illegible] This is the gist of an arti[illegible]e Kato, of the political [illegible] Yomiuri, published in [illegible] issue of the paper.

The U[illegible]ain possess at present [illegible]cent of the total oil o[illegible]world, says Mr. Kato. Th[illegible]nion has 10.4 per cent [illegible]xis nations and other co[illegible]nly 1 per cent. This ex[illegible]reedy international po[illegible] Allied nations have be[illegible] for some time. Indeed, th[illegible] second Great Wars a[illegible]f Greater East Asia are [illegible]outcome of the grab po[illegible] Anglo-American nations.

G[illegible] Bared

The Roo[illegible]gime declared that the [illegible] America's national d[illegible] through the Southern [illegible]na, and the European [illegible] This may be taken as [illegible]ion of the selfish aims [illegible]sal supremacy harbored [illegible]A.

The v[illegible]nce of oil for armed o[illegible]modern warfare is makin[illegible]y for Japan to remember [illegible]United States is the bigge[illegible]cing country in the world [illegible] America produced 1,381,[illegible]ls of crude oil, which [illegible] 63 per cent of the en[illegible]duction in the world. [illegible] time, however, the Ame[illegible] the biggest oil consumin[illegible] in the world, which [illegible] forms a weak-point [illegible]ntry's national strength.

In acc[illegible]th the figures given by [illegible]rtment of Commerce [illegible]ington Government, [illegible] people owned 30,615,00[illegible]s out of a total of 45,022,[illegible] by all the nations o[illegible] The number of private [illegible] U.S.A. was 26,086,000, [illegible]ks 4,390,000, and that of b[illegible]. These figures reveal th[illegible]e American citizens (o[illegible]can family with five me[illegible] one private car.

Thank[illegible]beral supply of private [illegible] all salary and wage [illegible] America owned cars. S[illegible] are now experiencing [illegible]ulty due to the enforcem[illegible]soline rationing. At pres[illegible]ximum quantity of oil [illegible] by one private car [illegible]S.A. is fixed at 50 liter[illegible], which corresponds [illegible] the pre-war consumption.

The [illegible]g centers of the United [illegible] mostly located near th[illegible]exico and other places [illegible] New York and other [illegible]ters of the East as told [illegible]ures to follow:

	[illegible]uction ([illegible]arrel)	Consumption (in barrel)
East co[illegible]	[illegible]01.00	521,499.000
Midland	[illegible]5,000	509,185.000
West c[illegible]	[illegible]1,000	165,618,000

[illegible] Small

Thus [illegible]ion of oil in New York [illegible]ustrial centers of the U.S.A. [illegible].6 per cent. This explains [illegible]nufacturers and other [illegible]e industrial centers of [illegible] are experiencing great [illegible]es due to the oil shortage [illegible]ccelerated by the relentless [illegible] U.S. oil tankers by Germ[illegible]ines.

On the [illegible] the German people, a[illegible]cted successes of their [illegible] Caucasus, will be in pos[illegible] spacious oil-field with [illegible]roduction of 225,000,000 [illegible] about 30,000,000 tons, [illegible] be more than enough [illegible] wartime demands of G[illegible]ereas the Soviet Union [illegible] military strength reduce[illegible] production diminishe[illegible].

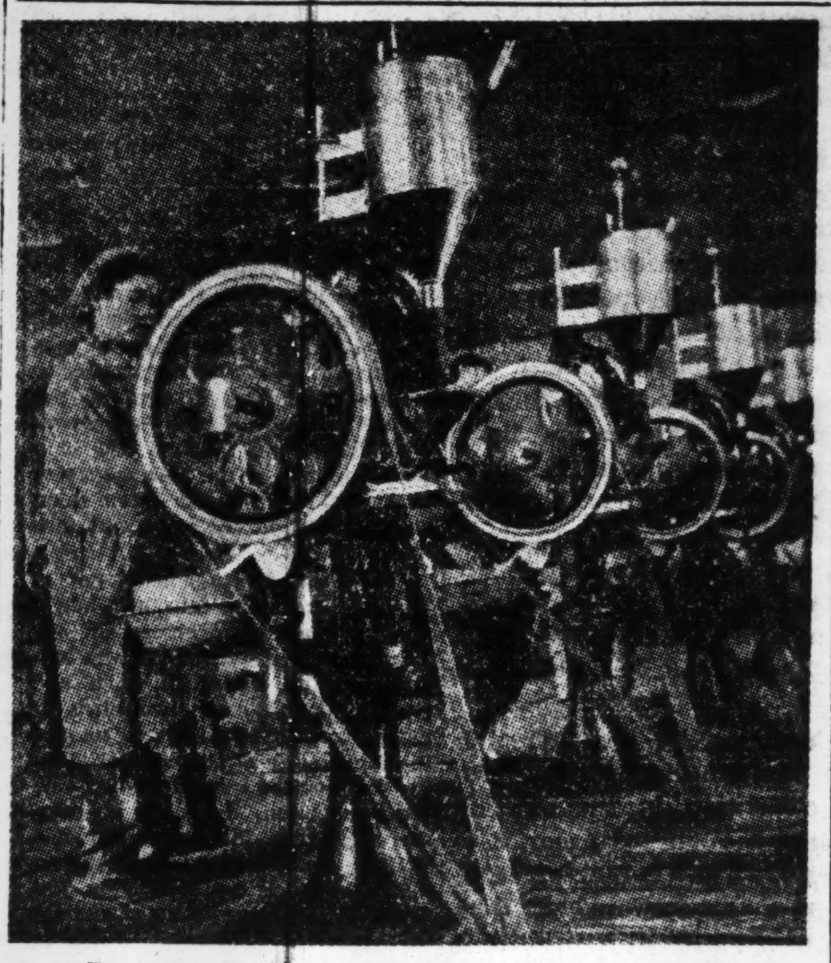
[illegible]ld Slipping

The G[illegible]ps, following their success[illegible] Caucasus, will establ[illegible]mand over the oil-fields [illegible] Iraq, depriving Britai[illegible] resources except that [illegible]S.A. and South America [illegible]ankers from these remote [illegible]e doomed to be sunk [illegible] reach any British port. [illegible]ssue of war will become [illegible]ll the nations of the wo[illegible].

Japa[illegible]uation has been made [illegible] by its brilliant arme[illegible] the East Indies, and no [illegible]ue to any oil shortage [illegible].

Alth[illegible]S.A. is the biggest oil pr[illegible]try in the world, what [illegible] to any belligerent nation [illegible]imum quantity of oil r[illegible]arrying on armed operat[illegible] this purpose all Axis nations have more than enough. In point of morale, the basic factor for victory, too, the Axis Powers are infinitely in advance of the so-called Democracies.

Turn Out Medicine Tablets



Ferments in powder form are pressed and shaped into tablets by means of these businesslike machines. The science of materia medica, chemical industry and mechanical engineering are combined to operate the pharmaceutical industry, a field in which Japan has made long strides in the past several years.

F.I.C. MUST ADJUST ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Only Alternative for Country Is Cooperation With Japan in Constructing Sphere

In view of the growing friendship between Japan and French Indo-China in parallel with the current World War, the Japanese authorities, intent on the promotion of mutual welfare between the two countries, are now seeking every possible means to meet the requirements of the French Indo-Chinese people, says the Tokyo Nichi Nichi in a recent article.

"Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, after a tour of inspection of the newly-occupied areas recently, expressed the following idea:

"'The administration of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must needs be prosecuted according to a fundamental and powerful policy, and from this viewpoint French Indo-China is ill-advised to act aloof of this policy. I, therefore, felt the absolute need of personally inspecting the actual state of things in the southern areas in comparison with the present-day situation of French Indo-China.'

"It is evident that Mr. Yoshizawa is inclined to develop close relations between French Indo-China and the southern areas pending adjustment of their mutual economic, financial and trade problems in parallel with the steady progress of the Japanese military administration in the southern areas. As things stand, there is every reason to suspect that Mr. Yoshizawa approached the parties concerned in the southern areas in connection with the desired interchange of commodities between French Indo-China and the East Indies.

Is Neutral Territory

"Although a military pact was concluded and a trade agreement reached between Japan and French Indo-China, it is plainly understood that French Indo-China is by no means occupied by the Japanese Forces. As a matter of fact, she is undeniably a neutral territory and the French Indo-China Government is dependent on the Vichy Government in connection with its military and international problems.

"French Indo-China is now slowly but steadily stepping forward in exercising economic control so as to realize an autarchic state. Judging, however, from the actual state of affairs observed there, she will not be able to succeed in setting up a state of self-sufficiency without her economic relations with Japan. With her economic relations totally severed from France Proper, there is no alternative for her but to participate in the movement for the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"What concerns the French Indo-China Government is the growing tendency for a monetary inflation and the resultant rise in prices of commodities. It will be remembered that she was formerly dependent on her home country, France, and other foreign sources for supplies of daily necessities except certain raw materials and foodstuffs, and there is no denying the fact that French Indo-China is now fairly hit by a marked fall in the volume of imports from her overseas sources of supplies.

Index Figures Doubled

It is under these circumstances that the index figures of the wholesale prices of imported commodities nearly doubled in November, 1941 as compared with 1930, as shown below:

Index Figures of Wholesale Prices of Imported Commodities

(Based on the unit of 100 in 1925)

1939	158
1940	223
1941:	
August	392
September	413
October	414
November	415

"Similar effects are felt in the production of cotton and rayon in clothes in French Indo-China due to the difficulty in importing raw materials required therefor. Again, this difficulty has given rise to a remarkable demand for substitute products and a corresponding advance in their prices, and naturally there cropped up a certain class of people enjoying greatly increased and enhanced purchasing power.

"Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, some of the Chinese and Annamese started hoarding various commodities in anticipation of a shortage in them apart from speculative motives, and it is related that even local authorities did the like with an appropriation extraordinarily fixed for the same purpose.

"All this goes to account for the handicaps peculiar to the transition age in connection with the War of Greater East Asia. But we look forward to French Indo-China cooperating with Japan as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by reorganizing her economic structure to one befitting wartime in order to pave the way for economic development in the two countries."

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WAR STOCKS LULL BOOSTS MISCELLANY

Conspicuous Gains Shown by Minings Over Coal Price Raise News

With the wartime industrials undergoing a lull after a long spell of upward swing, coal mining and other miscellaneous wares came to the fore with quite noticeable gains registered on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday. It is evident that the authorities' announcement of a raise in the official prices of coal prompted the jumps in coal mining shares.

In the long-term section, for instance, Iriyama Coal Mining rose as much as ¥4.80 and its new ¥2.20, Iwaki Coal Mining ¥3.20 and Toho Coal Mining ¥1.50. At the same time, Tokyo Hemp Yarn Spinning continuously advanced ¥3.00, and Ensuiko Sugar went forward ¥2.70, its new ¥2.00, Japan Electric Industrial ¥1.50, Japan Sand Iron and Japan Oils and Fats ¥1.80 each.

The short-term section was featured with the impressive gains of N.Y.K. and its new, Hokkaido Coal Mining and Japan Beer, new, respectively stepping up ¥1.00, ¥1.50, ¥1.20 and ¥1.10.

The spot market was invariably festive. Chosen Hydro-Electric Power bounced up ¥3.00 and its new ¥1.80, Chosen Machinery and Asahi Oil ¥2.00 each, whereas Asahi Oil, new scored a sharp gain of ¥4.00 at one bound. Simultaneously Hayama Oil rose ¥2.00.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥129.60, N.Y.K. ¥111.70, its new ¥97.30, Hokkaido Coal Mining ¥79.30, and Japan Beer, new ¥58.20.

Long-Term Section

Final prices of select issues in the morning session of the long-term section yesterday were:

	—Delivery—		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	149.5	149.5	146.8
Do. new (12½)	95.8	96.2	95.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	82.0	81.9	78.9
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	74.9	75.1	74.9
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	112.2	111.2	111.4
Do. new (37½)	95.7	94.8	95.8
O. S. K. (50)	103.0	103.9	104.5
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	93.7	94.5	95.9
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	100.8	100.8	100.6
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	74.9	—	74.2
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	144.4	142.9	143.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	69.5	69.8	69.0
Japan Beer (50)	113.3	—	114.5
Tropical Ind. (42½)	44.5	45.0	44.8
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	49.1	—	49.1
Asahi Glass (50)	128.6	129.1	127.0
Toa Tobacco (50)	99.6	99.8	99.5

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos
Tokyo Stock. new	129.4	30.0	29.3	129.6
N. Y. K., old	111.5	2.9	1.5	112.7
Do, new	95.7	7.6	5.7	97.3
Kanebo Spin.	148.9	9.5	8.9	148.9
Do, new	94.9	5.6	4.9	95.2
Teikoku Rayon, n...	82.5	2.9	2.0	82.6
Osaka Stock, new	70.1	0.4	69.8	69.9
Japan Steel Tube	71.4	2.5	1.3	72.1
Japan Oil	80.2	0.9	0.2	80.4
S. M. R.	74.5	4.7	4.5	74.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	92.8	3.1	2.8	93.1
Toyo Rayon, new	62.4	2.4	2.2	62.2
Japan Beer, new	57.2	8.2	7.2	57.2
Nichiro Fishery	83.5	3.7	3.5	83.7
Japan Fishery, new	48.9	8.9	8.5	48.5
Japan Sugar, new	73.6	4.3	3.6	74.3
Japan Mining	56.0	6.1	6.0	56.1
Manchou Ind.	58.1	8.2	8.1	58.1

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INSURANCE LAW REVISED BY FINANCE MINISTRY

Accountants Must Be in Possession of Qualification Specified in Art. 89

The Finance Ministry has introduced a revision, as announced in the Official Gazette of October 1, in the Insurance Business Law defining the qualifications required of every insurance accountant authorized in accordance with the provision of Art 89 of the law just mentioned, reveals Chugai.

The gist of the revision follows:—

Art. 40/2—The insurance accountants must be in possession of the qualifications specified under one of the three items to follow:

1. Graduates from the mathematical course of a regular university and have more than five years' experience as accountants of an insurance company.
2. Graduates from the mathematical course of a college and have more than eight years' experience as accountants of an insurance company.
3. Those other than specified above who have special knowledge and experience in insurance accountants' duties.

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1942

Wendell Willkie's Pilgrimage

Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy, has flown to Chungking after a visit to Moscow from Ankara.

During his fortnight's stay in Moscow, it is said, he interviewed the leaders of the Soviet Union and inspected the battle lines and munitions factories. According to a statement issued by him to the Press on the eve of his departure from Moscow, he has arrived at the conclusion, as the result of these interviews and inspection, that the best way to aid the Soviet Union is to create a second front in Europe with Britain as the base of operation at the earliest date acceptable by the military leaders of the United States of America. This is a strange profession, for the necessity of creating a second front has long been recognized in the Allied camp; it did not certainly take Wendell Willkie's personal inspection of conditions in the Soviet Union to convince the Allies of this necessity. The importance of creating a second front has never been in doubt in the Allied camp. The question is whether the plan is feasible. This was, indeed, the point on which the leaders and people of the Soviet Union desired enlightenment. In his statement referred to, however, Wendell Willkie said nothing beyond stressing the importance of creating a second front, studiously refraining from any reference to the possibility of developing such a front. We may well imagine the keen disappointment which his statement must have caused among the Soviet people.

In the same statement, Wendell Willkie mentioned that it would be too late if a second front was opened next year. This assertion reminds us of the fact that on the occasion of the visit of Viacheslav M. Molotov, the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to Washington some time ago, the American authorities promised him to create a second front in the course of the present year. Although several months have passed since then, there is not the slightest indication of the Allied attempt to develop one. At a demonstration meeting held in London on June 21 to commemorate the anniversary of the signing of the Anglo-Soviet Military Alliance, Sir Stafford Cripps, referring to the second front problem in his speech, declared that it meant, not a mere gesture with a dubious chance of success, but "the vigorous execution of a mighty and effectual offensive against Germany." Over three months have elapsed since this speech was made, but the world has not yet heard anything about what he called "the mighty and effectual offensive against Germany." What actually happened was that by the dismal failure of the landing operations at Dieppe, launched subsequently to Sir Stafford's speech, Britain's utter incompetence to form a second front was vividly revealed to the world.

Wendell Willkie must now be finding in Chungking another partner of the Allied camp reduced to a serious plight. He must be astonished to notice that Anglo-American aid for Chungking has brought no appreciable results and that, especially since the Burma route of supply was cut off, any material aid from America and Britain for Chungking has been rendered impossible.

In a message which he sent to Chiang Kai-shek on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the China Affair on July 7, Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, stated self-complacently that the British military operations in Europe and in West Asia are contributory to the defense of China, emphasizing at the same time the necessity of close collaboration between Britain and China in dealing with their common enemy. He nevertheless very cautiously refrained from any mention or promise of the Allied material aid for Chungking. In his reply to Winston Churchill's message, Chiang Kai-shek, while stating that he was very grateful to Britain and America for their aid, cynically declared that Chungking was determined to fight on without counting on outside help. In a contribution published in the Times (London) of the same date—an article evidently inspired by Chungking—it was urged that preparations for recovering the Burma route should be completed by the time the rainy season is over, pointing out that the recovery of Burma is important not only for the sake of Chungking but for the purpose of securing a base from which to launch a campaign to take Thailand and French Indo-China out of Japanese hands.

The main aim of Wendell Willkie's present journey was presumably to win Turkey over to the Allied side. In this mission he failed, however, due to the discerning and resolute attitude adopted by the Turkish authorities, and after the failure of this main mission his journey was rendered quite meaningless. His visit to Moscow was for no other purpose than to appease the Soviet leaders as best he could, but in this aim also he must have failed, for the Soviet leaders, who are under no illusion as to the lukewarmness of America and Britain towards the matter of aiding their country, cannot be easily placated. They have had enough of Anglo-American empty promises, and they have no need of a mere repetition of them. What they want is the immediate creation of a second front and the large and uninterrupted supply of arms by Britain and America.

To the Chungking leaders also, Wendell Willkie must now be giving various fine promises, but it is clear that in the existing circumstances it is impossible for America to fulfill these promises. The Chungking leaders are not ignorant of this fact, and yet they are making much of his present visit with a view to stimulating the anti-Japanese sentiment among the people. It is a pity that at a time when all other peoples in this part of the world are making strenuous efforts to establish East Asia for the East Asiatics, the Chungking regime alone should still be continuing its useless resistance against Japan, acting in collusion with America and Britain who are, in reality, the permanent enemies of the peoples in East Asia.

Wendell Willkie's present pilgrimage is, after all, nothing but a political gesture designed to gloss over the military incompetence of America and Britain to create a second front. It will do nothing to consolidate the Allied front in any way. The probability is rather that it will have the opposite effect of increasing antagonisms, thereby causing a split in the ranks of the Allies.

Various Rituals Discussed

The next point to be discussed is the worship of the ancestors of a house. The occasions for the celebration of house-worship may be classed under three categories: the Sacrifice-days, the Sacrifice-months, and the Sacrifice-years. The Sacrifice-day, or kinichi, is the day in each month corresponding to the day of an ancestor's death. For instance, if the death occurred on the fifth day of a month, the kinichi would be celebrated on the fifth of every month. The Sacrifice-month, or sho-tsuki, is the day of the month corresponding to the day and month of an ancestor's death. Thus, if the death occurred on the fifth of September, the sho-tsuki would be observed on the fifth of every September. The Sacrifice-year, or nen-ki, is the day of the month in certain years, corresponding to the day of the month of the death of an ancestor, the ceremony of worship in connection with it usually taking place among the Shintoists on the first, fifth, tenth, twentieth, thirtieth, fortieth, fiftieth and hundredth year. After the hundredth year, the anniversary is usually celebrated every fiftieth year. Among the Buddhists, these anniversary ceremonies are usually observed on the first, third, seventh, thirteenth, seventeenth, twenty-third, twenty-seven, thirty-third, thirty-seventh, forty-third, forty-seventh, fiftieth, and hundredth years, after which period they are held every fiftieth year as in the case of the Shintoists. (Extract from "Ancestor-Worship and Japanese Law" by Baron Nobushige Hozumi)

A Year Ago Today

October 4, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

The arrogance and high-handedness of American international policy is well characterized by the remarks made by **Frank Knox, U.S. Secretary of the** Navy, about the "freedom of the seas." Knox's conception of the "freedom of the seas" is as follows: The seas are free only if the United States and Great Britain control them. This freedom is menaced, however, if any other State should dare to doubt the justification of this control. He said this for the 35th time when he spoke before a throng in Indianapolis recently.

* * *

British actions are becoming increasing more unfriendly recently. A climax was reached the other day when the Government of Japan had to lodge a strong protest with the Government of Iran and the Government of Britain against the suspension by the Iran Government of diplomatic privileges of the Japanese Legation in Teheran.

It is recalled that Britain prohibited the use by Axis Powers, including Japan, of code telegrams in Egypt in the spring of this year. It took the same step in India and Iran. It is further recalled that, when the British troops reached the outskirts of Teheran some weeks ago, they claimed that the Japanese Legation in Teheran had sheltered a German subject, charged with some important duty and demanded that the Japanese Legation, through the British Ambassador there, hand over that German. Another similar incident was registered when the British alleged that the Japanese Legation in Teheran was sheltering a leader of the Pan-Arabian movement. Both of these charges were found groundless, however, as a result of inquiry.

This present Iran ban on the use of telegraphic code by the Japanese Legation not only hinders the execution of Japanese diplomacy, but it must be noted that the Britishers are really going to the length of straining the diplomatic patience of the Government of Japan.

THA PLE LOOKING TO JAPAN F ADERSHIP IN ALL FIELDS

Rapid Made by Thailand Due in Large Measure Work of Pibul Songgram

(From the Koa)

Early r the Japanese Governm hed a goodwill mission d headed by Special Hirota, the former Pri to return a call of the ernment's mission to n the spring to commem signing of the Japan-T nce Agreement. The foll story told to a correspo Koa magazine by Speci ki Hirota upon his retu important mission.

"The sion I got of Thailand, Hirota, when I viewed norama of our allied cou he air, was that it looked l of water and rice padd two-thirds of the count ke this because the topog e country along the delta am River facilitated irr e our country, the chief he staple food is rice. mense rice producing limited to just Thailand ately across the border in dian region of French the Mekong River ban under rice cultivation.

"In Th rmers who cultivate the like in French Indo-Chin e Thai people but mill en, marketeers and exp purchase the farmers' are practically monopoliz ese merchants. So when purchases rice from Tha nch Indo-China, it must fi ough the hands of these C chants.

Room rovement

"The eco em of a staple food bein re is room for improvem ecially, when the Co-Pro here system is realized in , the economic mechanism e reconstructed in such a e can purchase rice dire e Thai people and Ann the channels through w nerable middlemen had commissions in the past drastically curtailed, an native farmers realize mo for their yields.

"It is in o note that the Chinese mi whether large or small, rge part of the motive run their rice-hulling m burning the rice hull as fu

"If any e or a corporated body nvest as much capital o as the Chinese have done, elieve the problem of overseas rice would be quite smoothly. But with his speculation, there are in our country the fund nciples in connection wi n and agricultural pol absolutely cannot be ne or this reason, nothing n be said but one thing and that is, if ever a sh e occurs in our country are countries where ric ul.

"The ec ence which the overseas C ess in Thailand is almost . For instance, in Bangk 0 per cent of the city's s controlled by them. Wh s point, let me cite ano ic paradox in Thailand, erally believed that the and American economic ld be working hand-in-h the overseas Chinese eco ls, but the facts are quite te. These Chinese ent are engaged in various e enterprises against the merican capital. There is , the profitable teakwood rom which the Anglo-Am ital succeeded in squeezi ese out completely.

N Taken

"Since t of the War of Greater Anglo-American economic has waned but the influen nese merchants in Thailand so deep-rooted that it p e Central Government to promulgate a revoluti w national economic law in idea was to have thos and enterprises which we pursued by the Chinese ed only by the native pe iland. Already, close to 3 kinds of businesses h merated by the Governme ved exclusively for the T

"The p these overseas Chinese in Thailand is roughly e be something like 2,500 this estimate does no se Chinese who migrated , many, many years ag this population were inc ould probably swell the bout 54,000,000. Just pau gine a moment. Out of a total Thailand's populati 000,000 people, some 4,0 are Chinese nationals itizen Chinese. There is mber of people of Thai-C tage. Some who are intell old positions in governm offices.

"I was ed by the indomitable the people and the Government of Thailand, despite its classification as a small Power, to cooperate with our country in every possible way so that a final victory can be realized. We must not fail them.

"Since the people of Thailand had struggled for hundreds of years to maintain their independence, their spirit of patriotism and nationalism is very keen. We must respect such a nation, and whenever aiding our ally we must always bear this factor in mind.

"Our country has never been defeated by any alien nation during our long history so naturally, we Japanese do not fully realize the sensation of agony of a defeated nation. But the people of Thailand do. Their history shows that Thailand was once defeated by Burma and later on, much precious Thai blood was spilled to overthrow a Chinese war-lord who claimed himself to be the supreme ruler of Thailand. "Thailand for the people of Thailand" has been one of her most cherished ideals. And today, under the able leadership of Premier Pibul Songgram, the nation has thrown herself into high gear toward the attainment of this ideal.

Puts Trust in Us

"At the time the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the people of Thailand, no doubt, must have been much concerned over this welfare, as any nation would naturally be. Yet this was only momentary, for as soon as she realized the sincerity of our Government's pledge to respect her territorial integrity, she began to put trust in our country and was confident of our ultimate victory that she resolved to be a comrade in arms with us.

"Premier Pibul Songgram is truly a great man and a most outstanding figure of present Thailand. Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholpyhayuha is another great personage. He is a man of high moral and everybody respects him. It was none other than General Phya Phahol Pholpyhayuha who blazed the road for a national reformation and then turned the office to Premier Pibul Songgram to put the finishing touch on a reborn, modern Thailand. Could it be because General Pholpyhayuha has no personal ambition that he is so popular a figure, second only to Premier Pibul? Other than these two outstanding leaders there are many other capable men, but under the present wartime condition, I believe there isn't anyone who holds so much power as Premier Pibul.

"While these two Thai leaders will be remembered in the history of Thailand as the founders of modern Thailand, the names of two Japanese personalities, Lieutenant-General Iida and Mr. Teijiro Tsubokami, Ambassador to Thailand, will be long remembered. It was the untiring efforts of these two Japanese who patiently explained and enlightened the Thai Government at her most critical moment with the aims of our Government's sacred mission. Thus, Thailand was saved from being dragged into the Anglo-American camp.

"I was gratified to note that the Thai Government was putting much emphasis on proper education of its young men and women. As a part of the national movement, it has organized Young Men's and Women's Associations to develop and cultivate future Thai citizens to be physically as well as spiritually healthy.

Thai Climate

"Since the climate of any country plays an important part in the development and the customs of the land, this subject cannot be left neglected. It is rather difficult for the Japanese people who live in a land where the four seasons of the year are so distinguishable to understand the climate of Thailand. March and April are the two hottest months of the year. Even during the months of November and December, it is said that the climate is still so warm for the residing Japanese that "yukata" (Japanese summer kimono) can be worn. Unlike our country it is very dry, so it is not sultry.

"It is my personal conviction that a man is a higher animal who absolutely requires a warm and cold season. In countries where this natural climatic condition is favorable, the people are generally more advanced. Changes in climate make the people progressive. Not only in Thailand but in other foreign countries as well, one should seriously consider the influence which the climate will have over his body, and he should try to adjust himself to it as best he can. If a person wants to live happily on a foreign soil, it would help him a great deal to remember the old adage left by the ancient Romans, "Do as the Romans do."

"It would be a wrong procedure to force Japanese customs on the people of Thailand. Instead, young Thai students should be encouraged to study in our country; in this way they will get to know our country's history, tradition, culture and social life much more intimately.

"We, as the guiding leader of the future Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must with the broadminded outlook based on the principles of "Hakko-Ichiu," guide our Thai ally. Instead of just day-dreaming, we must roll up our sleeves and work with them.

"Peoples of the hot regions must combat with various unfavorable conditions and we deeply sympathize with them. And here, we can prove our worth and sincerity if our people would properly lead and actually work with the natives in the fields and mines. To have people work happily is the fundamental question. So long as people work, products can be produced, and inversely, the cost of goods will be cheap. If there is an excess, it can be shipped to places where there is a shortage, and the supply and demand of products will take a natural course of equilibrium.

Primarily Oriental

"The culture of the countries of the Southern Regions is primarily Oriental. Just prior to the outbreak of the present War, these Southern Regions were gradually absorbing the occidental culture as our country did after the Meiji Restoration. It can be said, from a certain angle, that one of the reasons why this great War broke out was because Japan had reached a stage where she mastered the occidental culture so thoroughly that her enemies were bent on binding her up to check her progress. Occidental countries purposely pursued policies of non-enhancement and non-enlightenment of the native populations on their colonial territories for fear of uprisings. Since Thailand has been an independent nation, she introduced occidental culture and the culture was in the process of establishing a firm grip in that country.

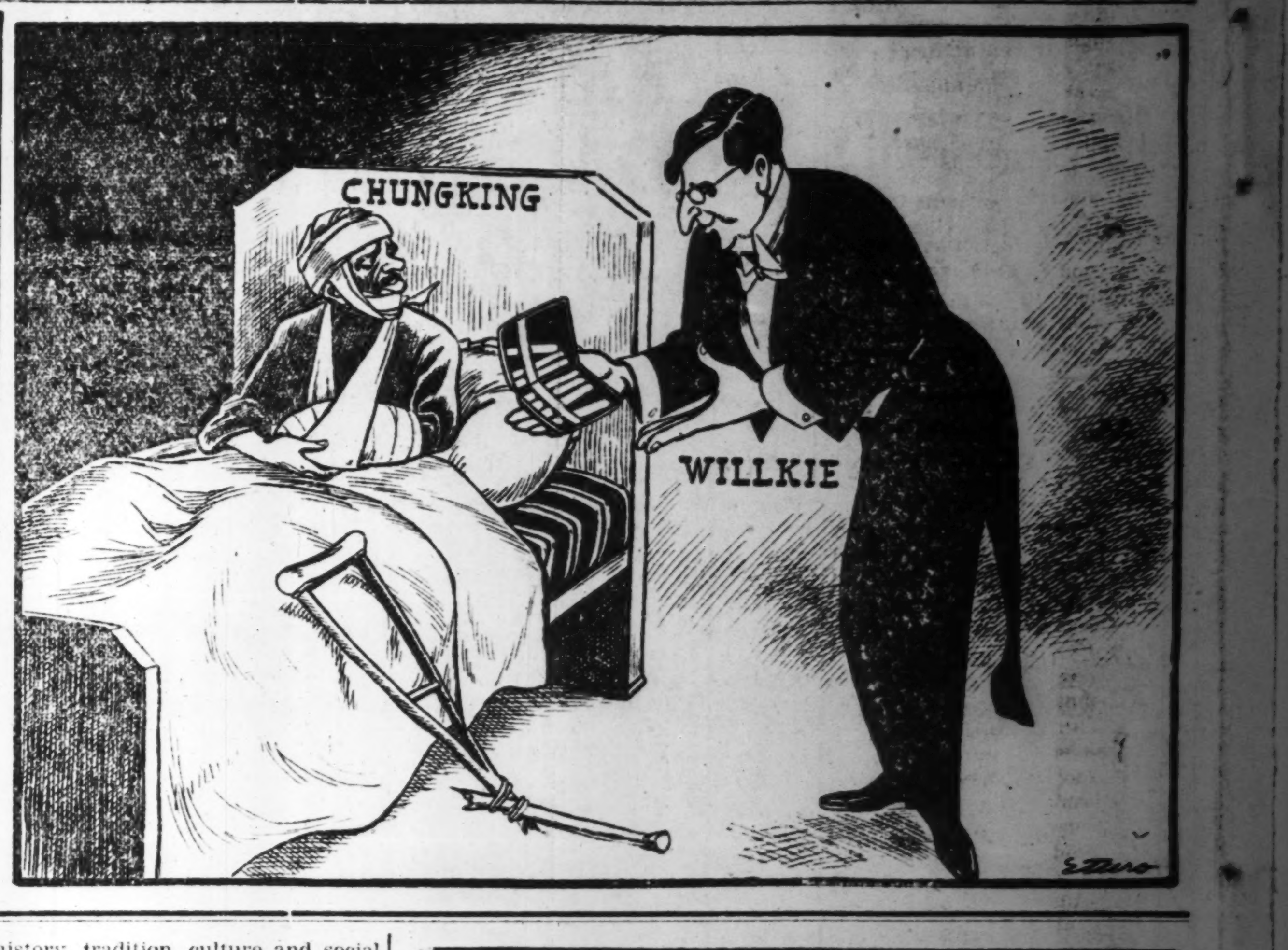
"In the future when she must compete with the Western countries, she will need an able guide. She would undoubtedly ask Japan to assist her. We must not be a master with whips in our hands, but rather a sympathetic teacher. As I have already stated, we should not force our culture on her. This is not necessary because if we are progressive and our culture advanced, it is but natural for her to ask for our assistance. When that time comes our scope of culture must be varied and sound. By this culture, I do not mean only in the aesthetic sense but in a much more broader sense, such as military, economics, industry, fine arts and so on.

"Even in Thailand, during the last few years, the influences of British and American cultures gradually began to wane and the culture of Germany and Italy gained in popularity. I believe the elements of time and events were responsible for this change. Because when Thailand was undergoing a revolutionary transformation after the bloodless revolution of 1932, when King Prajadhipok abdicated, the Nazi and Fascist cultures were at the zenith of their popularity. Furthermore, as Thailand was trodding the path of totalitarianism, whose principles were incompatible with democratic ideals, the anti-Anglo-American sentiments were accelerated. Then the War of Greater East Asia broke out and the ties between Japan and Thailand were strengthened.

"Thai soldiers are actually fighting shoulder to shoulder with our men on the same battlefields against our common enemies. This close daily contact has sown the seeds of brotherly sentiments for each other which will eventually mature to bonds that no sword can cut apart.

"Hereafter, we must make special efforts to pursue a policy of prudence guided by the spirit of mutual prosperity in the Southern Regions. If we establish a fine example with Thailand, other neighboring regions will want to follow suit and will call upon us to lead them along the road to the happiness of living.

"This will be a long war, but we will not lay down our tools or arms till the final victory is achieved. It is absolutely necessary that we drive out the Anglo-American influences as far away from East Asia as we can."



The Imperial Navy---
Unchallenged Ruler of the W

The Exploits of Our Airmen and Surface Craft

We have already mentioned the great victories achieved by our Naval Air Forces in the Battles of Hawaii and off Malaya. Their activities have contributed much toward the success of the subsequent military operations.

As a result of these sea battles, the main forces of the American and British squadrons in East Asia were wiped from the Pacific. How could they expect to hold the command of the sea after losing their main forces of the fleet? What strategy could the United States and Great Britain, which were given such a severe beating at the beginning of the war, take in the future? It would be no exaggeration to say that the command of the Pacific had fallen into Japanese hands through the spectacular successes achieved in these two battles.

It must be remembered that the brilliant successes of the present war are all founded on the security of sea power of the entire western Pacific.

The achievements of the Japanese Army Forces in traversing the vast, impenetrable terrain of Malaya cannot be separated from the glorious attack made on the British main fleet, the Repulse and the Prince of Wales off Malaya. The latter made the drive into Singapore successful.

The loss of these two "Unsinkables" by our gallant airmen dealt a severe psychological blow to the British public. Winston Churchill, in his speech to the House of Commons on January 7, admitted that the control of both the sea and air in the Pacific had fallen into Japanese hands. Admiral Keith stated that the "Japanese Navy which has control of the entire surface of the East Asian seas, has landed troops at all strategic points from where she is in a position to dispatch airplanes at will. The British Navy does not possess enough battleships to cope with the Japanese activities."

Crying Over Spilt Milk

Winston Churchill, in answering a question put to him by a member of the House of Commons on January 27, cried over spilt milk when he stated: "At the time of the conference on the Atlantic between President Roosevelt and myself last year, I asked the President of the United States if America would enter the war even if Japan did not open an attack in the Pacific. From his answer, I was assured of assistance if Japan entered the war. We believed that Japan would never be able to attack the Malay region because America had her fleet stationed in Hawaii." From this admission, it is possible to deduce the fact that England expected much assistance from the American fleet stationed in Hawaii.

It is obvious that there was an inseparable relationship between the Battles off Malaya and of Hawaii and the Imperial Army's lightning operations in the Malay Peninsula. Such relationships are playing an important part in the successful development of the war in the Pacific. For this, we cannot but be thankful to the Japanese airmen whose deeds made future successes possible.

The spirit of the men in our Air Force can be gleaned from excerpts of the accounts of the air battles.

"Japanese torpedo planes hurled their death charges upon the Prince of Wales. The dreadnaught immediately became the center of attack. Our planes plunged right into the blinding flashes of explosion. We couldn't let it escape. We must not die before fulfilling our mission. Our target was the enemy battleship, the pride of the British Navy. There was no time to lose. We discharged our first torpedo. In a few moments, the Prince of Wales, battered and riddled by direct hits on the starboard, began to list."

Tradition of Navy

These were the graphic words by a young hero of the Imperial Air Force who participated in the attack on the Prince of Wales. To the men of our Air Force, the successful execution of their duty, no matter what the danger, means everything.

Another hero, the commander of the first raiding force that took part in the attack on Pearl Harbor stated: "I turned the nose of my machine and aimed at one of the enemy's capital ships which were berthed in twos. This was just what we had been praying for. While one of our flying units attacked from one side, a second attacked from the other. To make it even worse for the enemy, we hit with everything we had—torpedo planes, dive-bombers and heavy bombers. For this reason, we were exposed to enemy fire for quite a long time but we calmly awaited our turn."

What strong words, full of confidence in certain victory! This courage, this fortitude, this fighting spirit, with no thought of life or death. This is the traditional spirit of the Japanese Navy.

Here was victory of spirit over science. America which had boasted of an invincible fleet composed of the best ships science could manufacture has seen her ships sent to the bottom.

Of course, we must not underestimate the power of science and technology but men, not arms, do the actual fighting. It is the traditional spiritual education, and vigorous training that is behind the spectacular victories won by the Imperial Navy.

It is said that when a report was received that a certain air unit which had participated in the Battle of Hawaii returned safely to its base, the citizens in the neighborhood of the airfield where the men received their training cried with joy. This was because they had long seen the intensive, difficult training which had continued morning, noon and night until the outbreak of the war. This airport is located at a place that looks like a bottom of an earthenware mortar and is surrounded by steep peaks on all sides. Over these peaks, these airmen would start practicing early in the morning before any of the people in the vicinity were up. It is this very practice and training that have come to bear fruit today, resulting in the victorious Battles of Hawaii, Malaya, Java and the Coral Sea.

Role of Destroyers

Other units of the Imperial Navy have also been playing noteworthy roles in the War of Greater East Asia. For one, the Japanese destroyers have won decisive victories in naval encounters.

The first battle between surface crafts in the War of Greater East Asia started on January 7 when two Japanese destroyers and two British destroyers clashed off Endau which lies to the east of Malaya. This sea battle was an excellent opportunity for our Navy to test Britain's marks-

(Continued on Page 5)